TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

VOL. LIV. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1886 NO. 11.

Poetry.

LIGHT.

[The following exquisite poem by William Pitt Palmer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent of European critics to be the finest production of the same length in our language.]

From the quickened womb of the primal gloom,
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the fiend's art in the trustful heart
Had fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first born tear
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accursed
Their work of wrath had sped,
And the ark's own few, tried and true,
Came forth among the dead,
With the wondrous gleams of the bridal beams
I bid their terrors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on Bethlehem's plains,
Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright
Of heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Savior born—
Joy, joy to the outcast man.

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkness and tears,
Feel my smile, the best smile of a friend.
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is embraced,
As the rose in the garden of Kings;
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly's wings.

The desolate morn, like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms,
Till I bid the bright hours chase the night from her flowers,
And lead the young day to her arms;
And when the gay rover seeks eve for his lover,
And sinks to a balmy repose,
I wrap the soft rest by the zephyr-fanned west,
In curtains of amber and rose.

From my sentinel steep, by the night-brooded deep,
I gaze with unslumbering eye,
When the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted out from the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless sea,
Though dyed by the hurricane's wings,
His compassionless, dark, lone, weltering bark
To the haven home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in the dew-spangled bowers;
The birds in their chambers of green,
And mountains and plain glow with beauty again,
As they bask in their matinal sheen.
Oh, if such the glad worth of thy presence to earth,
Though fitful and fleeting the while,
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,
Ever bright with Deity's smile.

Our Story Teller.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

"Oh! Charlie, the new people who have taken Langford Villa sent for you this afternoon," exclaimed my wife, in breathless excitement, as she opened the door for me.

"Just like my luck, to be out of the way when such a chance came," I growled.

"But it's all right, dear," replied Kitty cheerfully. "I told Mr. Rangel I expected you back every minute, and he left word that you were to go them as soon as possible."

"Did he say what it was?"

"I believe he did, but I did not pay much attention to it. It is no matter what it is so long as you are called in."

It may be surmised from the above conversation that the "cases" were not of daily occurrence to me. I had only been six months at Kreleigh, and so far the appeals to my skill had been few and far between. It is true that I had every opportunity of improving myself by practicing on the poorer members of the community, who "fee'd" me with blessings on my skill or curses on my ignorance, as the spirit or spirits moved them. But, although experience is valuable to a medical man, something more is required to keep himself, his wife and a three months' old baby. And we were beginning to think we had made a mistake in settling at Kreleigh, and handing over most of our available capital to the canny Scotch doctor, who showed such satisfactory books, but quite omitted to mention that when his practice was so flourishing, he had been in partnership with a popular Dr. Sale, who had since separated from him in anger, taking almost all the patients with him. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that my wife was in the greatest state of excitement when the new arrivals sent for me, or that I groaned in spirit when I thought I had missed my luck, and that my hopes bounded up to the zenith of joyful expectancy when I learned that it was still to be my privilege to prescribe for the interesting patient or patients. A thousand dreams of future greatness rose before my mind's eye as I hurried along. I had already succeeded in imagination Sir William Jenner as Queen's Physician, and quite eclipsed Sir William Gun, when I reached the corner of the road leading to Langford Villa. The house was a red brick, semi-detached residence, of which one sees a thousand counterparts in the various suburbs of London. There was a bay-window to the drawing-room, with a gay flower box around it; there was a little strip of fancy garden in front, and the same amount of grass or gravel at the back. Langford Villa was the property of a Mrs. Brockman, from whose wealth I had been led to expect great things, but who was ordered around by a selfish London physician, and thus took her ailments and her guineas to the medicos of other lands. The lady had let her house furnished to Mr. Rangel, who was partner in a most respectable firm of solicitors.

Mr. Rangel hastened out to the hall to meet me, and told me that he had been anxiously expecting me for some time. I observed, carelessly, that it had been a busy day with me, but that now I had half an hour at his disposal. He then explained that it was for Mrs. Rangel he wished my advice. She had been imprudent in exposing herself to the night air, and now complained of a sore throat, and was so feverish that her husband became alarmed and sent for me.

The lady was certainly suffering from a severe cold, and I found her throat much ulcerated. Even under these disfiguring circumstances her rare beauty and sweet, innocent expression attracted my admiration and attention, and I did not wonder at the husband's affection for such a wife or at his dread of losing her.

"No danger, I hope? Nothing of typhoid or that sort of thing?" he said anxiously as we went down stairs.

I assured him that, in my opinion, there was no cause for alarm at present, and that if my directions were strictly followed out, I trusted Mrs. Rangel would be able to be about again in a few days.

Mr. Rangel brightened up considerably when he heard this, and we chatted pleasantly together for a short time.

As he opened the gate for me he slipped a guinea into my itching palm. My first impulse was to toss the welcome coin exultingly up into the air, and execute a caper of triumphant delight; but I resisted this temptation, and pocketed the honorarium with that affection of unconsciousness which is invariably assumed by the disciples of Æsculapius on such-like occasions.

On my return I found Kitty brimful of feminine curiosity to hear all about my new case. Not less fanciful and sanguine than myself, she already foresaw all sorts of splendid results arising from this visit. I expatiated upon the charming friendly manner of Mr. Rangel, and, of course, in a far less enthusiastic manner, upon the beauty of his wife and the sweet simplicity of her expression. Kitty, who is not so averse as some of her sex to hearing any other woman praised, was greatly interested in all I told her, and declared that as soon as Mrs. Rangel was strong again she would call and make her acquaintance.

This was done in due course, and we found our new neighbors very charming and pleasant people. Mr. Rangel was a most agreeable man of the world, full of anecdote and information; and his wife won our hearts by her artless manner and her beauty. We were all musical, and there was scarcely a week we had not one or two delightful evenings together, either at our house or at Langford Villa. Nor were we the only people who appreciated the attractive couple; they had soon quite a large circle of friends—our rector and his family being among the most intimate. For three months all went merry as a marriage bell. I had even glided into some sort of respectable practice, all because I was "getting to be properly known," as Kitty remarked, and, rightly or wrongly, we dated the turn of our luck from the day Mr. Rangel called me in to attend his wife, and we felt grateful to them accordingly.

About 11:30 one night, I was aroused up by a violent ringing of my bell, and I found the Rangels' servant at my door in a great state of excitement.

She begged me to go to her mistress, who was "took real bad—something to do with master," she thought; but she knew nothing, and had run over for me as quickly as possible, leaving Mrs. Rangel alone, as the cook had left the previous day, and her successor had not yet arrived. I hastened to Langford Villa, but there was no smiling Mr. Rangel to receive me, nor was he with the poor little creature, who was in violent hysterics in the drawing-room, her golden hair being all in disorder, and her pretty face contorted by terror and grief.

"What brought this on? Where is Mr. Rangel?" I asked hastily of the servant.

The girl knew nothing except that Mr. Rangel had left for the city at the usual hour that morning, saying that he would not be back until the last train, as he was engaged to dine with a friend. Mrs. Rangel had sent her to bed a little after 10, saying she would wait up and let Mr. Rangel in, and she was roused out of her sleep by violent ringing of the bell and screaming. She rushed up stairs, and found her mistress going on as if she had lost her senses, dashing herself about, shrieking, and clutching a letter which she still held in her hand. From the incoherent words Mrs. Rangel let drop, the servant gathered that something had happened to Mr. Rangel, and she thought it best to go for me at once.

I did all I could for the poor little woman, who soon dropped back, quite exhausted by her struggles. I hoped she would sleep, but in a few moments she roused herself with a wailing cry, and when she recognized me, she exclaimed piteously:

"Oh, do try to find him! It may not yet be too late!"

"What is it?" I asked gently. "As you are aware, I would do anything to help you, but I know nothing. Has Mr. Rangel met with an accident?"

"Worse—worse!" she cried hysterically; "read that!" She thrust the crumpled letter into my hand, and burying her face in the cushions, sobbed in the most heart-rending manner.

As I read the letter I no longer wondered at her grief and despair. It was from Mr. Rangel, but bore no address. He wrote:

"When you get this letter, my darling, the wretched man you call husband will have ceased to exist. With heartfelt contrition I confess the weakness and wickedness which for years I have kept secret in my own bosom. I am a gambler.

"I have not only lost every penny that was lawfully ours, but I raised £2,000 on a forged bill which the Westminster bank cashed. I had every expectation of being able to take it up when it fell due to-day, but the man I most counted on failed me at the last moment, and nothing but ruin and disgrace stare me in the face. I can, at least, save you from the ignominy of being a felon's wife, and leave you free to bestow your hand on a worthier man in the years to come.

"I love you so unselfishly that I consider the sacrifice of my useless life as nothing, if it lightens the burden my mad weakness has thrown upon you.

"I am sure the Maltbys and all our other kind friends will comfort and advise you in your hour of trial. I pray they may not visit my shame and guilt on your innocent head, but stand by you and keep you to some brighter future. God bless you, my darling! Your loving and wretched husband,

RICHARD RANGEL."

My own eyes were misty as I read the letter. I grieved for the man himself, whom I had grown to like, and whose fatal and desperate act shocked me beyond all power of expression; but I grieved doubly for the stricken, helpless creature before me, left desolate and crushed by her husband's tragic death, and I solemnly resolved to strain every nerve to do what I could to alleviate her sad lot, and to induce others to come forward and help too. So by way of a beginning, I sent Kitty over at once to stay the night with Mrs. Rangel. After the first outburst of her grief had passed, the little woman showed wonderful fortitude and self-control, and astonished us all by the gentle submission and calm courage with which she faced her altered life.

The most searching inquiries threw no light on Mr. Rangel's last hours, or on the mode of his death. No one had seen him in the city beyond his usual hour, neither could the person be discovered by whom he sent the letter. All that Mrs. Rangel knew was that just about the time her husband was due there was a ring at the hall door, and she at once went out to open it. When she did so, a man threw in the letter and ran away. Greatly frightened and perplexed, she tore it open and thus learned what had happened.

The porters at our railway station had not observed any stranger arrive by the last train, though one hour earlier they had both noticed a tall, sandy-haired man, who walked off in the direction of Langford Villa. If this were the person, what had he done with himself during the hour, and how had he returned? Poor Mrs. Rangel could give us no assistance, as she had been too agitated to remember anything of the hurried glimpse she got of the bearer of the fatal tidings.

There were those in our community who considered Rangel a thoroughpaced scoundrel, and refused to believe that he had committed suicide at all, declaring he had run away from his wife and creditors, equally anxious to be free of both. But I, who knew the Rangels most intimately, and had been witness of the tender affection which subsisted between the husband and wife, angrily scouted such an idea, and was quite convinced that poor Mrs. Rangel was a widow indeed.

Of course she was altogether quite destitute of means of support, so we got up a little subscription among ourselves, which was supplemented by some city friends, until it reached about £90. The rector, too, had made Mrs. Brockman acquainted with all the details of the sad story, and the good-hearted woman at once wrote to the young widow, and told her that she might remain in the house, rent free, until her own return the following year.

The moment we heard this it struck us that it would be an excellent thing if Mrs. Rangel were to let two of the rooms, and we suggested the idea to her. At first the little woman showed a great objection to doing so. She was naturally retiring and shy, and shrank from having a stranger in the house. She was, moreover, too young and pretty to receive a young gentleman lodger, and, like most women, she had a horror of one of her own sex, as likely to be too exacting and in the house all day.

It seems difficult to avoid one or other of the objectionable species; but in the midst of our perplexity, a most eligible person appeared on the scene, "just as if he had been specially made for poor Mrs. Rangel's rooms," as Kitty enthusiastically remarked when she had seen him and heard all about him. This was a certain Mr. Crusher, who arrived, bringing with him a letter of introduction from one of the late Mr. Rangel's acquaintance, and expressed himself delighted to help her in any way.

Mr. Crusher, he said, was devoted to the pursuit of entomological studies, and just then wished to find some quiet, respectable house where he could compile his great work on "The Individual Disposition and Habits Exhibited by the Common Domestic Black Beetle." The gentleman might, perhaps, be a little eccentric, but, as he would pay well and require scarcely any attendance, he appeared to his introducer to be specially suitable in every way.

We all came to the same conclusion when we saw him, and even poor Mrs. Rangel laughed heartily when describing to us the appearance of the entomologist. He was a tall, lank man, of so mummified and fossilized an aspect that he might be any age from 50 to 500. He wore a greenish brown wig and tightly-cropped mutton chop whiskers of a dark red color. We never got a look at his eyes, as he constantly covered them up with a huge pair of blue goggles. His dress, too, was as antiquated looking as his person. He wore old-fashioned snuff colored garments, the peaks of his collars came well up his cheeks, and a high black stock made him look as if his head were fastened to his body by means of a block of wood instead of a neck. He was slow and stiff in his words and movements, and apparently so absorbed in his own thoughts as to be oblivious of all that went on around him. He brought a large box of entomological books and several cases of dried specimens, which Hannah, the servant, declared gave her "the creeps to look nigh."

But when, in addition to these defunct creatures, Mr. Crusher arranged his captured living specimens under glasses, all over the chimney piece and tables, the disgust and terror of the female inmates of Langford Villa became intense, and they were always careful to tuck up their skirts when passing his precincts, to avoid gathering up any stray beetle which might have made its escape from, or been set free by, the lodger.

Early every morning this lodger was to be seen peering about the back and front garden, inspecting the ground and the walls, and returning with some insect for the day's observation. But so far Mr. Crusher's habits, if objectionable, were comparatively harmless. When, however, Hannah, suddenly came across him one night on the cellar stairs, and mistaking him for Mr. Rangel's ghost (which she declared walked), went off into violent hysterics, the affair became very disagreeable. Mrs. Rangel remonstrated with her lodger, but he would not be brought to see that he was at all to blame. The creatures to whom he was devoted came out more readily in the dark, he said, and exhibited their interesting peculiarities more freely when they believed none of their natural enemies were near. Mrs. Rangel appeared to us to think more seriously of the affair than it deserved, but we could make every allowance for her being nervous and excitable after such a shock as she had received.

For some little time after Mr. Crusher refrained from his nocturnal expeditions; but then he offended more deeply than before, for, not content with seeking his beetles in the lower regions, he had actually pursued one energetic specimen up stairs, and arrived at Mrs. Rangel's dressing room just as the creature disappeared under the door. Into this dressing-room the little woman had put all her husband's belongings, and locked them up, until such time until he could brace herself for the melancholy task of going over the clothes and papers, and finally arranging and disposing of them. She had, in fact, converted the apartment into a shrine or sanctuary, into whose hallowed precincts she never allowed any one to set foot but herself. Judge, then, of her startled feelings when she heard the handle of the door of this room gently tried, and, rushing terrified out of her own room, came upon Mr. Crusher, in dressing-gown and slippers, peeping under the doorsill.

To the lady's indignant and almost hysterical demands for an explanation for his presence in the forbidden region, Mr. Crusher coolly stated what had brought him there, and finished up by asking Mrs. Rangel to be so kind as to unlock the door and let him observe what his cherished object was doing inside. The widow's reply was an angry command that he should suit himself with other apartments before that day week, and when we heard all the circumstances of the case, we could not blame a young, unprotected woman for objecting to a male lodger who prowled about the house at unorthodox hours, and even had the audacity to show himself just outside her own room.

The evening before Mr. Crusher was to leave Mrs. Rangel's a little street boy arrived at our house in breathless haste to say that the servant at Langford Villa had called out for him to run for us and ask us to go there as quickly as possible, as something dreadful had happened. We lost no time in obeying the summons, wondering greatly what could have taken place.

A cab with the driver and another man on the box, was at the gate, the hall-door was wide open, and it was evident that a commotion of some sort was going on inside. We entered, and no one appearing to announce our arrival, we walked straight into the drawing-room, where a truly marvelous scene met our puzzled vision. Struggling in the grasp of a tall, dark man, whose gait was somewhat familiar to me, was our charming little friend Mrs. Rangel, but the impulse which urged me for the moment to make some desperate effort to release her was effectually checked by the stream of abuse and bad language which flowed unceasingly from her lovely lips, and was finally extinguished by the sight of the defunct Mr. Rangel himself. I stared in blank amazement, but there he was, worn and haggard, but most indisputably alive; moreover, his hands were adorned by a pair of handcuffs, and the stolid village policeman sat by his side, looking as if he had but a very faint idea of what it was all about.

"What on earth is the meaning of all this?" I faltered.

"I'm a detective, sir," said Mr. Crusher laconically, as Mrs. Rangel ceased her struggles and her vituperations, and flushed scarlet with shame. It was indeed Mr. Crusher. I recognized his voice and his figure, although he had discarded the blue goggles and the brown wig.

"But I don't understand," I continued.

"I've had a warrant out against this gent for months," he said, his professional pride prompting him to further explanations; "forgery and embezzlement, sir; took a lot of trouble to nab him; but the beetles did it."

"But what has Mrs. Rangel done?"

"Mrs. Rangel! Bless your innocence, she ain't Mrs. Rangel! Oh, she's a deep un, she is!" he continued, contemplating our lovely neighbor with involuntary admiration; "been hiding him in this very house all these months; almost a pity she's got to be took for being mixed up in this affair. Now, then, Smith, it's time we are moving. You bring the gentleman along, and I'll look after you, madam; by your leave, please."

And escorted by Mr. Crusher and his stolid subordinate, Mr. and Mrs. Rangel disappeared from our astonished gaze forever.

Written expressly for the Blade.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A DRUNKARD.

X.

I never was so perfectly happy in my life as when I arrived at my home after my sojourn in Maine. I was entirely free of the appetite for Rum, I had no craving for it, I was improved a thousand per cent. in my personal appearance, and I had back all the old time vigor which Rum had robbed me of.

I had lost that disgusting obesity which Rum produces, the horrible blotches had disappeared from my face, my nose was once more of a natural color, and I could walk as rapidly and steadily as I could at sixteen. I slept as soundly as a babe, and I awoke in the morning refreshed by my sleep. Eat! Why, I could eat anything that was put before me, and I ate with a relish. Food tasted good to me, something that I had not known for long years. In short, I was myself again.

And the effect of my reformation on my mental and moral nature was even more marked. I found that I could stay at home nights and really enjoy my wife and children, I discovered that I could go to a tea party and enjoy it, and little innocent games at cards without stakes, became enjoyable. I astonished the citizens by appearing with my wife and babies at church, and I accepted some little places of trust in the churches, the library association and other institutions of a public nature. I found that I was very valuable to the village, and while doing the community good, was really pleasing myself. I came to take enjoyment in these mild things, and I was astonished to find that the better I knew them the more I enjoyed them.

My wife was the most delighted woman that ever lived. She recovered all her old time cheerfulness, and the dark ring under her eyes disappeared immediately. There was no more weeping in the house, there was no more secret grieving. She became as cheerful and playful as she was when a girl.

In my business the change was even more marked. I was at my desk at seven in the morning, regularly, I could answer a question or give a direction promptly and without hesitation, my old manner returned and everybody noticed it. The men in the shops were the first to observe the change, and the *morale* of the establishment was raised an hundred per cent at once. They moved more briskly, they turned out more work, and did it better, and there was quite another air about the establishment.

There can be no good work about an establishment where the head neglects it. The clock takes time from the mainspring. No matter how good your foreman or manager, the proprietor is the mainspring, and the machinry dependent upon him will move no faster than he does.

It was also noticed in the town. The citizens had quit coming in to see me or to consult me, because my temper had become so uncertain that they were never sure of the reception they were to meet. Now they were sure of me, and I was again holding the old time levees in my office. It was once more the resort of the best men of the village. One of them made bold to say what all the others felt:—

"Jamieson, if you ever touch a drop of whiskey again you ought to be killed. If you only knew the difference it made in you."

I was rehabilitated and was once more myself, and I thanked God for it.

Things went in this way nearly a year, and would to God it had continued so till the end. But it did not.

No man who has once acquired the Rum habit is ever safe. He has within him an enemy that is always on the watch, and that never gives up the hope of a recapture.

I was walking by the tavern one day, about a year after my return from Maine, when I met one of my old club friends with whom I had some business. I stopped him and asked him to sign some papers that were between us, and he assented.

"Step into the club room," said he "where we can get pen and ink."

I did step in and took my old accustomed seat. The place had not changed in the least. There was the sawdust on the floor, the wooden chairs and pine table, the same smell of tobacco and whisky. Immediately there came over me a strange longing which I could not analyze. I wanted something which I had not; there was something that was missing. While my friend was signing the paper he remarked, laughingly:

"I don't suppose you would touch a drop for love or money."

"Indeed I would not," I replied, but all the same the fever was upon me.

I had abstained entirely, now for over a year. Why should I not please myself and take just one drink? I certainly could now control myself. My stomach was sound, and if I could take just so much a day, and stop at that, why not? Why should I give over all the pleasures of life? Why could I not, now that I had regained control of myself, hold myself in check, and enjoy what there was in life to enjoy.

It was the same old self-deception. Confident that I could take one drink and stop at that, I replied:

"You are mistaken. I dare to take a drink, and I will, but I give you warning that it will be only one. I do not intend to starve myself, but I will not get into the habit of regular and perpetual drinking again."

The drinks were ordered, and I took mine.

I wish the arm that held it had been paralyzed before it reached my lips.

Down it went, and in less than a minute a change came over me that frightened me. The raw liquor had a virgin stomach to work upon, and it did its very best. There was an awakening of the whole system, there was a warming of the entire man that was an ectasy, there was a glow that went through me that was a delight which no words can express.

All the animal in me was at once aroused to the fiercest kind of action. All my good resolutions faded out like frost under a June sun, and I became in one minute as much of a devotee of Rum, and as much under its power as I had been a year before.

"Give me just one more," I said to the bar-man, "this has a very natural taste."

And I took the second, and a third, and by that time, I cared for nothing. I was Rum-mad once more, as mad with the infernal influence as I ever had been in my life, and I think more so. The long abstinence made my system peculiarly sensitive to the action of the stimulant, and it went through me like quicksilver. I lost all care for myself and everything else in less than a half hour, and nothing on earth after that first drink could prevent me from following the regular course of things.

I did retain one little particle of sense. My wife came up in my mind, and I had just sense enough to save her mortification and distress for the time being. I sent a note to her that I was called out of town suddenly, and would not be home that night.

Then the other fellows came in, and we sat down to a game of poker, a regular old-fashioned game, with drinks every fifteen minutes, and the vile talk and the terrible excitement that is the invariable accompaniment of the game.

My note to my wife that I was going to Utica that night was a ghastly blunder. It is the impossible that always happens. For behold you, she received a telegram to meet a friend of her's who was to arrive by the same train that I was supposed to be going out on, and she was at the station delighted at the prospect of seeing me off and of greeting her friend at the same time. She met her friend but she did not see me, and she went home full of forebodings of coming trouble. I had lied to her and she knew it, and what was the purpose?

She gussed and with great accuracy. Women may not have as much reasoning power as men but they have intuitions that are unerring. She knew that I had gone once more, and that night was a hell to her. There were great rings about her eyes when I finally reached home. There was a portentious black half circle under them and the redness that had disappeared a year ago, returned worse than ever.

I passed the night in the regular old-fashioned way. We played till nearly morning, when exhausted, more by drink than loss of sleep, we quit, and I took a bed in the tavern, for to carry out the idea that I had gone to Utica I did not dare to go home till the arrival of the train in the afternoon. I slept, however, till the arrival of the train, and taking two or three drinks to steady my nerves, went to the factory.

It is astonishing how quick the change is made from sobriety to drunkenness, and how utterly impossible it is to conceal it. My manager saw the change the moment I entered the office, and as some of the men had to come in on business they noticed it also. The citizens who called on business saw at once that I was a different man, and in less than two hours it was being talked of all over the village that Jamieson had got to drinking again, and was very likely to be as bad as ever in a week.

Then came a parcel of my best friends to remonstrate with me. They begged me to call a halt right now, and save myself. I denied that I had been drinking at all, and was very severe with them for intimating anything of the sort. I bade them attend to their own business, asserting that I was abundantly able to care for myself, and I insulted every one of them. They came to me with the best intentions but what Rum I had taken made me incapable of listening to reason.

I did not intend to take any more, for the agreement with myself was that I should keep myself under control, but what good is a resolution made by a man with Rum in him? Swearing that I would take no more, but go home and spend the evening with my family, as I had for the past year, I nevertheless went into the club at six and took a drink, and meeting the rest of the fellows took another and another, and stayed till seven, till the party was all gathered there, and we sat into a game, and before eight I was intoxicated and cared no more for my wife and family than as though they had never been.

This night there occurred an episode so brutal, that I would willingly die could I wipe out the remembrance of it.

My wife knew that I was in the village, and she knew just as well that I was at that infernal club and drinking. She wrestled with herself as long as she could, and in a fit of despair put on her hat and wraps and half desperate came down to the place. She did not stop in the outside reception room, but pushing her way into the inside appeared before us, in hysterics. There never was a more surprised set of men.

I arose at once and said, "What are you here for?"

She threw up her hands and taking me by the shoulder begged me to come home with her.

All the brute that was in me, and there is a great deal of brute in the average man, rose at once.

"Go home!" I said.

"I will not" said she, "unless you come with me. You shall not stay here."

I became furious and was capable of anything. She had come between me and my friends. She had disgraced me, as I thought, by coming, and I resented it. She held me by the shoulder, but I wrenched myself loose from her, and taking her by the shoulder forced the poor woman to the door, and shoved her rudely out into the night, with a brutal oath and an opprobious epithet which should have blistered my tongue, and shutting the door, returned to the table.

"Never mind this," I said to the men with me; "women will be women."

"Right, old fellow," hiccoughed the other brutes, and the game went on. I did not go home that night, but played and drank till morning, and slept in the tavern till nearly noon.

My wife found her way home somehow, and wept the weary night away. There was no rest or sleep for her. I, whom she loved with all the devotion of a pure woman, was going to the devil at a hand-gallop, the innocent children were being robbed of a father, and nothing she could do could stop it.

No wonder she wept—no wonder she moaned—the only wonder was that she did not go crazy. A man with this load upon him would have found surcease of sorrow in suicide. But the woman! She had her children, and they held her to life.

TO BE CONTINUED.

To Cure Drunkenness.

D Unger's prescription and mode of using it for removing the appetite for alcohol is as follows: "I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark and soak it in a pint of diluted alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half a pint, so it is a pound to a half pint. Any one can prepare it. I give the patient a teaspoonful every three hours and occasionally moisten the tongue between doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell, if his head aches, that he is getting too much. The third day I reduce the dose to half a teaspoonful, then down to fifteen drops, ten and five drops. The medicine is continued from five to fifteen days, in extreme cases 30 days. Seven is about the average."

A Naval Trophy Surrendered.

Easton (Md.) Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Buchanan, the widow of the late Admiral Franklin Buchanan, has received from Loyall Farragut, son of the late Admiral David G. Farragut, Admiral Buchanan's sword, which was captured at the surrender of Mobile. Mrs. Buchanan lives at "The Rest," the Buchanan homestead, near Easton, Md.

A Practical Test.

There is not a nation on earth to-day which, having a protective tariff, is disposed to try free trade.

Humor.

THE GERMAN BARBER.

A Jolly Customer of His Proves to be a Rich Prisoner from Auburn.

"A sblendid chendleman has peen in my shop coming for some veeks," said the German barber as he shaved the New York *Sun's* young man. "He has blenty money, tresses like a brince, chucks arount loose change to der monkey barper, hands me a gupple fine cigars effery day, und you vould dink he vos a berfect chent. Vonce in a vile he comblains he vos all night owd uf ped up alretty, mit some friends py Dolmonico's, or has peen on a leetle circus mit some berfect laties connected mit der theaters, trinking und carousing; und at such a dime he asks me can't I shrink his head apowd a gupple sizes mit a shamboo? He alvays has mit him a sord uf a loaver, mit a head like a cannon pall, a pig diamond, und cuff buttons der size uf soup blates. Der chendlemen und der loaver neffer valk, but half all der dime a carriage by der door. Ve haf grade frients pecome alretty, und von tay I say to him uf he vill to my house come, I shall some breity dings show him apoud vich ve hat peen speaking.

"Chimnay hooky!" Dot is vhen he surbrises me so I could myselfof mit a fedder knock down.

"'I am sorry,' he says, 'but I cannot. To morrow I go to chail choost a lettle. Eftervorts I vill come py your house—in a veek or two, alretty.' He vos surbrised I ton'd know him, und he vhisbers me his name. It is der name uf a nodorious Sunday school officer und pank bresident.

"'Ah!' he hat sayt, 'I neffer knew vot comblete habbiness vos, all der vhile, until I vos arrested. Vhile I vos engaged in wrecking a pank I hat a deffil up a dime, dinking vot a mess it vould peen if I ton't succeed or manage to leaf anydings to der debositors or ton'd glean owd effery von uf my bardickler friends und viddows und urphans vich I am gidding into my schemes. Den, also, vos I of peing arrested afrait, but from der moment der chob vos done unde de pank had failed und der money vos all in my hands, safe and snug, my miad vos free und I vos habby like a house afire. To peen sure, I vos locked up, but I vos dreated so finer as silk.

"I hat in Ludlow sdreet chail a nice room, und sbent $500 a veek for comfortable liffing. I could see only who I bleased. Der squealing viddow laties und angry friends vot I squeezed could not preak in dem shtone valls, und der reladifs of a young vooman vot died on my hants vere locked und polted owd. I hat blenty nice vimmen to come und trink mit me shampane, und choost ven I liked I could go und see der ladesd blays und enchoy myselfut, choost by shdaking der debuty sheriff und vearing a false peard, alretty. Sefferal uf us chendlemen, defaulters, forgers, und pank officers formed a little glub also and blayed boker mit our hard-earned money all der vhile.

"Vhen I vos to Auburn sent I vos less habby at first, but dot has peen arranged so I am owd apowd halluf der time as a vitness in law suits, und I lif in a pang-up hodel und haf der same pully vine und vimmen, und am much habbier as vhen I vos sdruggling to make an honesd fortune from der bank owd. At firsd I vas a-scared I vould haf mid der peasdly brisoners to associate a leedle—boor wretches vot commit cheab und nasdy grimes und ton'd got some money. Dot proke me up, but it vos all foolishness. I do not half mit any, oxcebt der highest glass uf chendlemen, to mix—pank officials and forgers und such svell beople. Yah! I vos neffer so comfordoble or so cholly as I haf peen sinz der foolish bublic haf subbosed I vos peing bunished.'"

"The case reminds one of that of ex-President Fish of the Marine bank," said the young man.

"Ish dot so?" the barber asked. "Ish he haffing cholly drives arount town also?"

"Oh yes; what do you think of such a state of things?"

"Vell," said the barber, "of course in Nye Yorick dot vos all right so far, but it vould peen scandalous uf he should got caught wrecking another bank, alretty, or mourning for shtill another young lady, all dher vhile."

Bridget's View of the Chinese.

"Have yous many places, I do' know?" asked a robust daughter of the soil, as she stalked into a Main street employment office in Cambridge and confronted the chief of the labor bureau, who loftily opened his register and commenced his usual catechism.

"I huv no recommind," said she, "and the divil take the pagan pigtail Chinese for the cause of it. I worked for a lady up on Dany hill, so, an' last Chewsday night I carried the gintlemin's shirts to the laundry, and the yaller-faced arab give me a dirty shlip of paper wi' scratches on it, which I tuck to be a token like a milk schore. Whin I carried the paper home Nora, the cook, told me the slip would bewitch me, so I tore it up, so. Saturday I wint for the laundry an' the jabbering Chinese asked for the paper wid the spider-wib marks on it, and I told him I lost it; and I seen the shirts an' I tuck 'em, and then the rat 'atin' washer with a hair tail on his head kicked me wid his old wooden shoe, an' I pushed him into a tub of suds an' he betuck the law on me an' the judge fined me siven dollars. Deshtroy the haythin for it! Great harrum will come to the Chinase if I ever meet him again."

And the girl looked ferocious as she advanced 50 cents for another situation.

Two "Blathering Gurls."

An amusing incident occurred yesterday in a Huntington avenue car. Two befeathered and befrilled cooks from the suburbs were carrying on an animated conversation in tones so loud and rasping as to cause no little annoyance and disgust to the other passengers. It was "Annie this" and "Maggie that" and "Her crimps wor that bee-autiful that it would do yer eyes good to look at thim." Besides those two sat an aged member of their clan, who, judging from her apparel and the size of her bundle, had but recently stepped from her native land, carrying all her baggage with her. She bore the talk until her patience gave out, and then, her eyes flashing and her little head bobbing indignantly, she opened fire on the two worthies with "Will yez sthop yer blathering? Is is fer the likes of yez to be disturbing the hull cair with yer nise? If yez musht clatther yer tongues so, go yez outside where there is more air and room." It is needless to say that this gentle bomb shell had its effect, and no more was heard about "Annie this" and "Maggie that."—*Boston Traveller.*

He Thought the Coon Knew Best.

A Henry county farmer came to Clinton on the late cold wave wearing a coonskin overcoat. A west side grocer inquired:

"Why don't you wear the hairy side in instead of out?"

"I reckon the coon knew which side was the warmest when he wore it, didn't he?" replied the farmer.—*Clinton Advocate.*

No Loss Without Some Small Gain.

"Funny way a man got a bill through council here a few days ago."

"How did he do it?"

"Why, he bet a majority of the members $50 against a new hat that the bill would not pass."

"Did he lose?"

"Course. The odds were too large."—*Cincinnati Sun.*

THE SWEET NOW-AND-NOW.

How Truth Came to Be Naked—The Conductor and the Deadheads.

Sam Jones at Chicago.

Some preachers are always discoursing about heavenly recognition and are singing "Sweet By-and-By," but I have quit singing the "Sweet-by-and-By," and sing only the sweet now-and-now. I want recognition. I want it here. I am poor, lowly and weak, and I want your recognition, but when I die and go to heaven, and am twanging the harp under the tree of life, I don't care whether, you recognize me or not. [Laughter.] But we all want recognition here. If Chicago had the recognition the Christian people could give her, instead of being a suburb of St. Louis, she would be an adjunct of the new Jerusalem. We want to guard our thoughts. As Mr. Wesley said, "I can't help wicked thoughts visiting me, yet I can keep them from building a nest in my brain and hatching their young there." If the devil visits you it is because you make it pleasant for him—kinder cling to him, as it were. If you didn't make it pleasant for him he'd leave; he's too much of a gentleman to stay where he is not wanted. [Laughter.]

Truth is the natural order of things. A man who tells a lie has first to push the truth out and ram the falsehood in its place. I like a truthful man. They say George Washington was the father of his country, but he did not beget many of his own likeness, for lying is general. I have often asked in meeting if there was any one present who never told a lie to stand up. All those present were looking at each other to see if any body was geing to stand up. If any one had I should have sat down and given him the floor. Stop lying for 10 years and you'll starve all the lawyers. I don't say that his profession lives by defending roguery, for I have the highest respect for the lawyer who defends a good man against the onslaught of the wicked. But for the miserable $5 lawyer I have nothing but contempt—for the fellow who does mean and petty tricks, and says he didn't do them as a man, but as a lawyer. Perhaps when he goes to hell he'll say he's there as a lawyer. [Laughter.]

Did you ever hear how the term "naked truth" came to be used? Well. Truth and Error went in bathing one day. I never knew why Truth was in such company, but they were bathing together, any way. All at once Error ran out of the water and put on Truth's clothes and ran away. Truth had no clothes to put on but Error's, and, rather than wear such clothes, she concluded to go through the world naked; hence the naked truth.

Somebody says an honest man is the noblest work of God, but a man can be dishonest without stealing anything in the usual way. 'Way down in Georgia there is a man who the people say is honest—dead honest—and I often felt like going out and taking him by the hand, saying: "Well, old man, ain't you kinder lonesome to be all alone in the world, and you dead honest?" They say every honest man has a tuft of hair growing on the back of his hand. I have no hair on the back of my hand. [Laughter.]

I was on a train once when a party of gentlemen were discussing the conductor. They said he was "knocking down." I said: "I won't say the conductor is dishonest, but he may collect $10, put $8 in his pocket and give $2 to the company, and if the man does that how is it he can go through the car without looking guilty or showing in his face that he thinks he is discovered? Why, it's because the conductor knows very well that these same men who are criticising him the most are the very ones who try to deadbeat their way over the line. Let the passengers become honest and there will be little left of the dishonest conductors."

Proverbial Rats.

"Keel-haul-me," he began, "ef I don't know more about rats than any swab as ever climbed the ratlines. Jest ye sit down here and lem me git ready ter tell ye a good one." A thoughtful look filled his bleary orbs as he cut another quid and prepared to vanish the dog's tail. "It wer' when the Kingfisher, on which I were an able seaman, that this little affair took place. We put inter the port o' Boston, and lay up alongside the dock. 'Gay Jim Blowser!' (thet's me, sir) howled ole Cap Stemler; 'jes clim' ashore an' make fas' that hawser.' I bounced over the rail, grabbed the rope, an' put it around a spile. When, dash my top-lights of a thing as would make a man's hair stan' on end happened. Comin' over the rail, one by one, an' marchin' down the hawser, wer' a whole regiment of rats. A big fellow with whiskers and green eyes led the crowd, an' they moved jes' like soldiers. I howled fur the capen to look, an' he grew white, I tell yer. When the cargo, wer' all off, there wer' nary a rat foun' on the ship. The boys all said es how it wer' bad luck, an' deserted. It wer' months before the Kingfisher could get a crew, an' then the capen had to swear that he had got a stock of rats to go on the voyage. He didn't lie, but had a whole bag on hand. When the ship reached blue water he let 'em loose. Dangled if they didn't all jump overboard an' swim fur land. The Kingfisher never reached another port, but went down off Carolines in a squall. The capen an' eight men were lost."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Sly Old Sophocles.

Here is a story of Prof. Sophocles which probably has never been in print. The old Greek was catechising his class one day on the ancient history of his native county.

"When did Theodophilus live?" he asked of one sophomore.

"Before Christ."

"Wrong!" shouted the professor. And then addressing the next sophomore: "When did Theodolphilus live?"

"After Christ!"

"Wrong!" shouted the professor again. And then he repeated the question to a third student: When did Theodolphilus live?"

"Neither before nor after Christ."

"You are right, young man!" said the professor. "There never was any such man as Theodophilus."

It was one of the little historical traps that Sophocles liked to set for the budding wisdom of Harvard.

She Followed Him Up.

Col. Witherspoon, of Austin Texas, has a happy knack of saying mean things to his wife, with whom he does not live very happily.

"Did you hear about Mrs. Gateswinger?" she asked.

"No, what's the matter with her?" asked Witherspoon.

"She is dead. Her husband died three weeks ago and now she has followed him to that bourne from which no traveler e'er returns. Just think of it, only three weeks' difference between their deaths."

"The poor devil! Why, great gosh, he didn't get any vacation after all, so to speak."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Dangers of Cremation.

Fond wife—Are my husband's ashes ready?

Dr. Fake (hesitating)—Well, yes—ah—hem—I believe so.

Fond wife (surprised)—Why! Don't you know?

Dr. Fake—Well, the fact is, we've had such a rush of business lately that I got the ashes mixed. However, there are several urns, so take your choice.

QUEER FACTS.

Various Interesting Items from the Consuls' Reports.

It is a singular fact in regard to the immigrants to the Argentine republic that they can never become naturalized, and hence take no part in politics or in the government of the nation.

There is not in the whole republic of Bolivia what may be properly called a manufactory. There is not a single factory run by either steam or water. The Bolivian trade with the United States virtually amounts to zero.

Gold is abundantly spread in the provinces of Quebec, and yet, up to the present, its production has not become one of the industries of the country.

American carriages are imported into Ceylon for private use, and the government uses American headlights on its locomotives. The Ceylonese use American cotton-gins, rice-hullers, stencil combinations, coffee-hullers, steel barb fencing, safes, rifles and revolvers, saws and locks, canned goods, sewing machines and type-writers.

The average daily wages of an agricultural laborer, finding his own food, in Denmark is 35 cents a day.

The factory of Messrs. Louis Freres a Bordeaux has an average weekly production of 7,000 pounds of chocolate.

The growing of tobacco in Germany is on the decline.

Russia has adopted the American railway system and has equipped her railways with American rolling stock.

There is probably no country in Europe where so great an effort is made to satisfy the demands of the working classes as in Switzerland. The canton of Basle city now buries all its residents free, the object being to save the poorer members of the community from experiencing the poignant distress hitherto incident to the death and burial of one of their family.

WHAT SHE GOT.

Not an Increase of Salary, but Some Advice.

A lady clerk in the Treasury department went to Register Rosecrans the other day and said:

"General, I wonder why I am not promoted. I have been kept in the same grade for years. My work is performed satisfactorily, and others with poor records are promoted all around me."

"What's your salary?" inquired old Rosy.

"Twelve hundred," replied the lady.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the old man; "you ought to be thankful you get that, and never ask for a promotion. Why, we are raising money every day to send good Democrats home who have come here from all parts of the country to get places, and who have not succeeded!"

Facts About the Eye.

There is no cure for color blindness.

The first case of color blindness was reported in 1777.

Color blindness is due to exhaustion of nerve fibers.

Four out of every 100 males and one in every 400 females are color blind.

It is no sign a man is color blind because he cannot name every color.

The eye of an insect contains from fifty to 20,000 small eyes. It is really composed of eyes.

We do not need light to see certain objects. A sharp blow on the eyes often causes a man to "see stars."

The cause of color blindness, aside from natural causes, are alcohol, tobacco and diseases. It is in many cases hereditary.

The writer saw a man who was color blind take 100 colors and divide them in four groups, black, yellow, white and blue.

It is nonsense to believe there is any particular way to rub the eyes. It makes no difference whether you move from or towards the nose or up or down.

The cat, horse and birds have a third eyelid, which is used to protect the eye from too much light. Man has a third eyelid in the corner of the eye which is undeveloped.

The defects of the eye are numerous, but we are pretty well satisfied with it. Every one has a blind spot in his eye. This is proved by shutting one eye and looking at an object. We cannot see it fully.

The use of the eye cups to change the form of the eye in hopes of bettering the sight is ridiculous. They draw the eye out of shape and often cause blindness. Thousands of these cups are sold every year.

A Word to the Girls.

Courting is a perfectly proper thing, but it should be confined to the parlor, the sitting room, the ice cream saloon or the moonlight promenade. If you can not hold your best young man in the good old way let him go. There are plenty of good fellows—honest fellows, upright fellows—to be had if you only manage them properly. The low light in the parlor, the single chair, the good-by at the door, are still as effective as they were 100 years ago. Don't try to hold the young men against their will. The more you do that, the more they won't be held. If they appear to grow cold, you should appear to grow colder. If they appear to grow careless of you, you should appear to grow more careless of them. When they relent you should relent, when they soften you should soften, when they ask for forgiveness you should forgive, when they—but why pursue it? There are thousands of young men in the country to-day who might be had for the asking, but since you cannot ask you can at least hint. But if, after all the devices of your sex have been exhausted, you still fail to achieve the desired end,

Don't waste time in vain regretting,
Do not sigh your youth away.

Go and look up another young man. Ninety nine times out of a hundred you will be all the happier for having missed at the first or second or even the third trial.

The Pets of Creation.

Women are angels.—*Tennyson.*

Perfidious as a wave.—*Shakespeare.*

Women complain of being misunderstood.—*Balzac.*

Angels have wings, and always end up in flying off.—*Byron.*

He who comprehends them is their implacable enemy.—*Diderot.*

We take women for what they are not; we quit them for what they are.—*Saint Evremont.*

When one speaks of women there is a weapon more terrible than calumny—the truth.—*Leopardi.*

One leads a horse by the bridle, an elephant by his rope, a woman by her heart.—*Oriental Proverb.*

Love is more pleasing than marriage, for the reason that novels are more amusing than history.—*Chamfort.*

It is necessary to have at least four wives in order to find one in good health and gentle humor.—*The Koran.*

I have seen the tempests of women, and I have seen those of the waves, and I pity more the lovers than the sailors.—*Byron.*

In matters of love nothing is so common to all women as the desire that another shall not gain that which she herself refuses.—*Hamilton.*

It is inconvenient to be a widow; it is necessary to remove the modesty of a young girl, without being able to feign her weakness.—*Mme. d'Houdetot.*

Recent Literature.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, issue "We Two," A Novel by Edna Lyall, author of "Donovan." It is a well told story of the drifting of a man, strong in character, earnest in purpose, full of generous, kindly impulses, from religious orthodoxy into entire unbelief, and thus bitterly disappointing his father, himself a minister of the Scotch Episcopal church, who had hoped to see his son take orders. The latter became what was called an Atheist leader, and he is the central figure of the story around which the others revolve. The heroine is his daughter, and is a beautiful character. The tale is well told, and the finality, tragic in part, yet leaves the reader in a pleasant frame of mind.

"The Aliens," from the same house, is a novel from the pen of Henry F. Keenan, author of "Trajan," etc. It is the story of the fortunes of a beautiful young Irish girl and her brother, who is as brave as he is true. After many ups and downs, which are well described, the end comes in a discovery that would turn night into day, trouble into gladness, sorrow into joy, had not sin and cruelty interferred. The plot is a good one, and well carried out, though the end of the beautiful Norah's life thrills with its tragedy. The book should find many readers, as it doubtless will do from the reputation of the author if for no other reason.

D. Appleton & Co. also send "The Mammal in Their Relations to Primeval Times," by Oscar Schmidt, which is the 53rd volume of their International Series. The character of these works is too well known to need recommendation. The author of the present volume is a man who has given many years to the study of these subjects and anything from his pen should command attention. The book is illustrated by over 50 wood cuts, the drawings for which were made by his daughter under his own supervision.

"Poetry as a Representative Art" is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. It is the result of careful thought in the direction of æsthetic culture by George Landing Raymond, L. H. D., the professor of oratory and æsthetic criticism in the college of New Jersey at Princeton. The present volume, although complete in itself and a thorough presentation of the subject, is yet, the author says only one of a series of essays upon topics in the same line of thought which will be presented later. Poets and lovers of poetry will find here much food for thought. The language is chaste, simple and easily understood.

The Putnam's also send a little book entitled "The Adirondacks as a Health Resort," edited and compiled by Joseph W. Stickler, M. D. It is intended to show the benefit to be derived from a sojourn in the wilderness, in cases where the symptoms tend toward consumption or in nervous disorders. The matter is so well presented that afflicted ones could hardly read without being persuaded to try the out-of-door life recommended.

The *North American Review* for March opens with a discussion of "The Fishery Question," by Theodore S. Woolsey. He takes the ground that reciprocity is no longer wise or admissable, that in fact it is only reciprocity in name. What we grant the Canadians is of constant and great value; what they grant us is of fluctuating and doubtful value. The second article is "Government Telegraphy," by Cyrus W. Field, who thinks the time has arrived for the purchase by the government of all the telegraph lines in the country, and gives his reason for this conclusion. "Why Am I a Unitarian?" by Edward Everett Hale, is a discussion of the position of the Unitarian church with respect to traditionary doctrines. Another strong article upon "American Landlordism" is given which is full of suggestion. Miss Lilly May Pavy tells of "Dr. Pavy and the Polar Expedition." There are "Unpublished War Letters" of Generals Grant and Halleck; "The Air Telegraph" by Edison; "An Open Letter" by Gen. Fry; "An Unspoken Address" by Gen. Sherman, etc. New York, $5 a year.

In the *Magazine of Western History* for March is a very interesting "History of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio," from its formation to the present time, written by W. A. Venable. The names of many of its old members are given, especially those who were present at its organization in 1831, and the list comprises many of the leading men of the state. A sketch is also given of "B. F. Wade, the Politician," and another of "Thomas H. Lamson," once a prominent business man in Cleveland. "Two Interesting Traditions" is well named, for all will read of the incident of which Simon Kenton was the hero with deep interest. The second tradition tells of the prowess of a Polish noble who came to Ohio in the early days and fought Indians. The number is a most excellent one. Published at 145 St Clair street, Cleveland, O., at $5 a year.

From the Inland Publishing Co., Chicago, comes the February number of *The Inland Architect and Builder*, a magazine which is the official organ of the Western Association of Architects. It is devoted to architecture, construction, decoration and furnishing, and is authority upon those subjects. The current number discusses several interesting subjects, such as "Owners Influence upon Architects;" "Course of Study for Junior Members," etc. The plans given for building will be looked at with interest. The number is a very good one and exceedingly useful for those engaged in the profession. Published at $3 a year.

The New Moon for February contains five excellent short stories, two of which, "The Hand of Fate" and "Uncle Eben's Clock," are original, and all are of absorbing interest. Published by The New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass., at $1 a year.

The *New Princeton Review* for March contains an article from Mr. Lowell, whose pen yields so little of late from the wealth of his great scholarship and ripe thought. He writes about "Gray"; Prof. Francis L. Patton brings a study of "Contemporary English Ethics" under the suggestive title of "The Just Scales", George Dana Boardman touches the question of silver coinage, of wages, and other vital topics with a vigorous hand; the discussion of "Federal Aid in Education", is an unsigned article, opposing strongly the Blair bill and proposing government action in another direction; Mr. E. S. Nadal answers the question, "Do We Require a Diplomatic Service?"; Mr. J. B. Harrison gives an interesting account of the "Movement for the Redemption of Niagara"; fiction is well represented by a very characteristic story from the Norwegian of Jonas Lie, translated and adapted by H. H. Boyesen; the editorial department of Criticisms, Notes and Reviews presents brief, incisive discussions of various themes of practical or scholarly interest. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.

The frontispiece of the March *Century* is a portrait of Emilio Castelar, the celebrated and popular Spanish political leader. The opening article is entitled "Italy from a Tricycle," by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, who will be pleasantly remembered as the authors of "A Canterbury Pilgrimage." Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer contributes a second paper on "City Dwellings" in her series on "Recent Architecture in America." The serials grow in interest with each number. That of Mary Halleck Foote will end in April. This month's war article is by Gen. Don Carlos Buell, who, in "Shiloh Reviewed," assails Gen. Grant's paper of a year ago, and also takes issues with Gen. Sherman. A remarkably clear and interesting statement of "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism," considered from the standpoint of the social agitators, and also from that of conservative reformers, is made by Dr. Washington Gladden. The poems of the number are contributed by L. Frank Tooker, Anthony Morehead, Charles Warren Stoddard, Mrs. Fanny Foster Clark, W. Bliss Carmen. The Century Co., New York, $4 a year.

The *St Nicholas* for March has for a frontispiece an engraving by Johnson of Mme. LeBrun's famous and beautiful portrait of himself, illustrating Mrs. Clement's "Art and Artists," paper on "French Painters," —including Claude Lorraine, David, Ingres, and the Vernets. The serials are full of interest. Of the short stories the most notable are "Quaker Esther's Ride," an exciting Norse story by E. Vinton Blake, and "The Great Snowball Fight," in which Charles Barnard tells how the snowball fighters were turned into a fire brigade. "The Brownies' Circus" leads the poetry in popular interest, and Alfred Brennan exhibits some curiosities of drawing in his clever "Minute Sketches." There is a short paper by Helen Jackson (H. H.); and "The Agassiz Association" contains the annual reports of the first hundred chapters of the association under the new arrangement. The Century Co., New York, $3 a year.

The *Art Interchange* for February 27 is, if possible, better than its predecessors. It contains a landscape design to be copied in colors with full directions for its treatment, also a colored design entitled "An Afternoon Tea," which will give pleasure by its artistic arrangement of colors. Beside these are the usual design supplements each one worth the price of the number. Many invaluable hints and suggestions are given all of a practical nature. A full list of the colored plates which will be issued during the year 1886 is given and shows what a treasure-trove the artist will find. Criticisms of new books are interesting as usual. Published by William Whitlock, West Twenty-second street, New York, fortnightly, $3 a year.

The *New England Magazine*, which is the old *Bay State Monthly*, having extended its purposes, comes with a very attractive table of contents for February. The frontispiece is a portrait of Madam Sarah Abbot, the founder of the Abbot Academy, a school which has won an enviable reputation not only in New England, but elsewhere. A sketch of the founder and school is also given. There is an interesting sketch of the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts. There is also an episode of the civil war given under the title, "On Detatched Service;" a historical account of Tuft's College and several other articles of interest. Bay State Monthly Company, Boston, Mass; $3 a year.

A complete exposition of the various phases of feeling of the Pacific coast with regard to the Chinese can be had from the last half-dozen numbers of the *Overland*, monthly. There are several in the March number. The leader is a statement of the Knights of Labor, which may be regarded as official, coming from one of the officers of the organization, and based upon their officially collected statistics. The next is an account of the riot and massacre of Chinese in Los Angeles, in 1871, by I. S. Dorney, an eye-witness, a delegate-elect at present to the Anti-Chinese state convention. One of the indicted leaders of the Tacoma expulsion of Chinese writes of "The Tacoma Method," giving a circumstantial account of their action, and its justification, and is immediately followed by an anonymous writer from the same district, who condemns altogether any breach of law. The editorial departments also contains three letters on the general question. The number is a very good one. San Francisco. $4 a year.

The *St. Louis Illustrated Monthly* for March gives several illustrated articles, besides a number of stories that are brightly written and interesting. Among others is "Progressive Euchre," which at this special season when the game is occupying the attention of society to such an extent is very timely. There are other good things in the issue. Published at 213 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, $1.50 a year.

From the publishers B. F. Avery and Sons, Louisville, comes the March number of the *Southern Bivouac*. The opening article is a description of the "Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799," which will be read with interest. Following this is "Under Sentence of Death," an episode of the war which will thrill those who read even at this distance from the times of which it tells. There are a good many other excellent articles, and altogether it is a very good number. $2 a year.

The following good pieces of music come to us from the firm of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston: "Good Bye," (30 cts.) by Walter Jackson; "Sunbeam," (30 cts.) is a brilliant Galop by Frank C. Turner; "Merry Skaters," (35 cts.) by M. Handford Veon; "Love Song," or "Liebeslied," (30 cts.) by A. Henselt; "If Love were what the Rose," (35 cts.) by A. C. Mackenzie; "The Nun," (30 cts.) is a poem by Leigh Hunt, set to music by S. A. Sargent; "The Water Nymphs," (30 cts.) by Herbert Johnson; "The Good Shepherd," (35 cts.) is a song of high order by O. Barri.

"The Kirmess," Schottische Militarie, by Louis Grayle, has just issued by H. M. Brainard & Co., Cleveland, O. It is a delightful little piano piece, well arranged and very attractive, and especially adapted to the "Military Schottische."

"I'll Tell It All to Mother" is a song for a baritone voice, composed by George Schleiffarth and dedicated to Mr. J. L. Pease, of Toledo. It is published by Brown & Schleiffarth, Chicago, Ill., and is an exceedingly pleasing song.

The "Florida Guide Waltz," by Will L. Thompson, is a very pretty piece of music for piano or organ. Any music dealer will send on receipt of price, 50 cents.

"Jumbo Humbow Bumbow Boom," words and music by William Stanley, is published by John Church & Co., Cincinnati. This is a very pretty serio-comic song that should be popular.

From the *Farm and Fireside*, published at Springfield, O., comes a very pretty engraving entitled "The Morning Greeting."

LITERARY NOTES.

It is a curious thing but an author usually prizes most among his works what the public values least, and an artist's darling creation is unnoticed by the crowd. Mr. Cable says of his new story, "Grande Pointe," that it is the best he has ever written. It will be an exception to the rule should the reading public agree with him.

The article in the current number of the *North American Review* by Gen. Sherman, was written to be delivered at the meeting of the Loyal Legion in Cincinnati, but the sudden death of Gen. Hancock changed the program and caused its publication.

Sidney Luska, who wrote the story "Mrs. Peixada," now running serially through several papers, is a new genius discovered and introduced to the public by Edmund Clarence Stedman, who is noted for his kindness in bringing forward unknown authors.

Old works sometimes come forward in a most unexpected manner, and rouse again popular enthusiasm, perhaps to a greater degree than when first published. This is true of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" which has sold rapidly for three years past, the sum total, it is said, having reached 150,000 copies.

Sidney Luska, in speaking of the tendency to believe wierd and strange things, usually classed as superstitious, says: "It seems to me that much which passes for superstition in this world ought not to be so called. It is, rather, a super-sense. There is a subtle something that broods over human life—as the aroma broods over a goblet of old wine—a something of such fine, impalpable texture, that many men and women are never able to perceive it, but which others of more sensitive organizations feel all the time—are forever conscious of. This is the material which the imagination seizes hold of, and out of which it spins those fantastic, cobweb shapes that practical men scoff at as superstition.

The Yorkshire district where Adelaide Neilson was born has made large demands upon Funk & Wagnalls, the publishers of Laura C. Halloway's biography of the actress, in consequence of which they have just issued a new and enlarged edition of the work.

The new work of Mr. Keenan's, just issued by the Appletons, "The Aliens," has an undercurrent of the same arraignment of wealth and aristocratic prejudices as was so strongly marked in "The Money Makers."

The Hawaiian Volcano.

Mauna Loa (pronounced as if spelled Mowna Lo-a, accented on the first syllable of each word, and signifying the Long Mountain) is the largest in bulk of the volcanic cones of Hawaii, its height being 13,650 feet above the level of the sea, or 155 feet less than that of Mauna Kea (Kay-ah, signifying the White mountain), and its base being co-extensive with a great part of the island. Its crater pit or calderon, called Mokura weoweo (Mo-koo-ah o-way-o, accented on first, fourth and sixth syllables, and signifying the Red Island), is elliptic in shape, its long diamer 13,000 feet and its short 8,000 and its depth about 800 feet. Its eruptions, which occur at irregular intervals of three, four, seven, eight and eleven years or so, are of the grandest proportions known, the volume of lava ejected, as estimated, ranging from 17,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 of cubic feet. The largest outburst occurred in 1880-1881.

"Coyoc."

A mysterious and original card with the above legendary, wild Indian sort of character, has recently found its way to certain individuals in New York. It invites attention to an enterprise initiated by a young lady whose first name is most appropriately "Rebel." Coyoc means—or rather stands for—"Courage of your own convictions;" and the courageous young woman proposes to design for any other woman original costumes and garments adapted to the individual and studied from "art" and "nature." "Historic," "romantic" and "character" costumes are also to be reproduced to order, and economy as well as expedition guaranteed. If this programme is carried out, "Coyoc" will be an acquisition to New York society.

FOND OF A FREE FEED.

People Who Like Mr. Whitney's Champagne and Terrapin—Society Calls.

The social path of Secretary and Mrs. Whitney is not all strewn with flowers. There are a number of thorns among the roses. One is the excessive number of persons who claim their hospitality without the slighest shadow of right, and regard the Whitney mansion as a place of public entertainment. The Secretary and Mrs. Whitney came to Washington with very hospitable intentions. It was known there would be rather a scarcity of official entertainments. Two members of the Cabinet, Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland, were quite out of the question as party-givers, both being widowers and disinclined to society. Neither Secretary Bayard, nor Endicott, nor Manning, nor Postmaster-General Vilas are possessed of large means, so that it fell naturally to Secretary Whitneys's lot, as the possessor of much money and a gay and accomplished wife, to do party-giving. It is said that Mrs. Whitney has a fund of $500,000 to draw upon for her entertainments, deposited to her credit by her brother, Oliver H. Payne.

The ball was started rolling at the rate of three entertainments a week, which are estimated to cost altogether about $10,000 a month. But the temptation to abuse this generous hospitality was too great. Once a week, on Wednesday afternoons, the doors of the Whitneys' house are open to the world—and the world flocks in. People come from every part of Washington, including all the shopkeepers on Seventh street. It is estimated that last Wednesday there were 1,400 callers at the house. Then cards were issued to a series of Thursday evenings. This appears to have been left to subordinates, as the invitations had certain singular features. Some persons of no consequence whatever were invited to the whole series. Others, of official standing, received cards only to one Thursday evening. But few army officers were invited, and not one of the officers at the Washington barracks. A perfect howl went up.

But when the Thursday evenings really were established, a mob attended that could only be equalled by that which attends a Saturday levee at the White House. People who thought, or professed to think, the evening reception was public, or who wanted to make believe they had been invited, or who had no other chance of seeing the inside of a great house, went in gangs. Some of them without taking the trouble to speak to the Secretary or his wife made a bee-line for the dining room, where terrapin steamed and champagne fizzed. The dancing men inaugurated impromptu balls and the Secretary and Mrs. Whitney stood by to see it. The house is immense, and yet the crush was dreadful. The Secretary and Mrs. Whitney take this state of affairs with perfect dignity and amiability; it is too late to remedy for this season, but another year there will be another system.

But they have a pretty strong motive to keep them up. Folks in New York may talk about Dave Hill being the next President, and Grover Cleveland as working like a beaver for a renomination—but it is not at all unlikely that William C. Whitney will give them a close brush for the presidency. That Mr. Whitney is a candidate there is no mistake, but it may not be for 1888. He can afford to wait four years longer. He might even find it advantageous to support Mr. Cleveland, and in the case of his re-election hold on to the navy portfolio for another four years. New York's aspiring young cabinet officer isn't going to stop short at a cabinet place. The general impression of Mr. Whitney in Congress and in Washington, where a singularly clear view of a public man is obtained is quite favorable. He is deliberate in action; he keeps people waiting for his decisions; but when they are given they will generally hold water. He works hard, is very unpretending and altogether a good officer.

At the last evening reception it is reported that some of his guests secreted champagne and terrapin in remote corners of the dining-room until they had got together a select party of gourmets; others carried bottles of champagne up to the dining room to enjoy at their leisure, and one man went to bed and took a prolonged snooze during the evening. The secretary is blamed for not having taken a firm stand in the beginning, but as there are only two more weeks of the season he is supposed to be putting up with it until Shrove Tuesday only.

—Ask druggist for "Syracuse Suspensory Bandage." Patent self-adjustment. Perfect support. Send for circular. Wells M'f'g. Co., Box 450, Syracuse, N. Y.

GIANT JUMBO RESTORED.

A Substantial Framework of Wood and Iron Covered by the Old Elephant's Hide.

Since last fall Prof. Ward's workmen have been preparing and stuffing the skin of Jumbo. He was twenty-four years of age when he died, and Prof. Ward says he was merely a baby elephant and would probably have grown much larger. The articulated remains stand on a pedestal twelve feet long, supported by eight two-inch bolts, the whole weighing 10,000 pounds. The animal is to be harnessed with strong leather and chains about one hundred feet in length to avoid accidents while being conveyed from place to place. The weight of the elephant is three tons and that of the wagon about two tons.

In the interior of the great beast is a framework of oak timbers bolted together. In place of big bones two-inch rods of wrought iron are used, which run up to the frame in the body. The tusks are screwed on iron rods projecting from the head, and the glass eyes are of natural size and color. After making the framework of the elephant the body was formed by a process similar to that of lathing a house, strips of oak two feet long and an inch in width and thickness being used. A layer of hair or two was placed over the woodwork and the hide stretched over it. The model of Jumbo is the largest piece of work of the kind ever attempted probably in the world, and Jumbo is really as good as new.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Incomparable in Sick Headache.

Dr. Fred Horner, jr., Salem, Va., says: "To relieve the indigestion and so-called sick headache, and mental depression incident to certain stages of rheumatism, it is incomparable."

A New Anecdote of Lincoln.

President Lincoln could not understand why Gen. McClellan was so bent upon fortifying Washington on the north side and asked for an explanation.

Gen. McClellan replied: "Why Mr. President, according to military science it is our duty to guard against every possible or supposable contingency that may arrise. For example, if under any circumstances, however fortuitous, the enemy by any chance or freak, should in a last resort get in and behind Washington in his efforts to capture the city, why, there the fort is to defend it."

Yes, that's so, general," said the president; "the precaution is doubtless a wise one, and I'm glad to get so clear an explanation, for it reminds me of an interesting question once discussed for several weeks in our lyceum or moot court at Springfield, Ill., soon after I began reading law."

"Ah!" says Gen. McClellan, "what was that question, Mr. President?"

"The question was," Mr. Lincoln replied, "Why does man have breasts?" and he added that after many evenings, debate the question was submitted to the presiding judge, who wisely decided. "That if under any circumstances, however fortuitous, or by chance or freak, no matter of what nature or by what cause, a man should have a baby, there would be the breasts to nurse it."

All for Ten Cents.

A beautiful set of gold colored picture cards and a sample copy of the St. Louis Magazine sent for 10 cents. The magazine, just entering on its sixteenth year, is $1.50 a year, yet we send it and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.75. For club of both send money to either Blade or Magazine. For picture cards and sample copy send to C. Gilmore, 213 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE.

An Interesting Sketch of the Chief Justice's Daughter.

Kate Chase, the eldest daughter of the Chief Justice, was the pride of his heart. Like him, she was ambitious, and while he aspired to the highest political honors her ambition was to be a social queen. Her beauty, wit and grace made her one of the most brilliant belles of Washington while she was yet in her teens. Her father's position, first as a United States Senator and afterward as Secretary of the Treasury, made her a conspicuous figure in the social world. Mr. Chase, though so distinguished, was far from being a rich man. He had it in his power to make millions while secretary of the Treasury, but he quitted office poorer than he entered it. At the age of 24 Miss Chase married William Sprague, the young millionaire Senator from Rhode Island, who had been Governor of that State when he was only 26 years old. The world deemed this a brilliant match for Miss Chase. As usual the world was wrong, for it was a most ill-assorted marriage. Gov. Sprague was far inferior to his wife in mind and manners, and she, discovering when too late that his heart could not be fired with high ambition, turned her mind and soul to promote the ambition of her father. When the Democratic convention met in New York on the 4th of July, 1868, it was thought possible that Chief Justice Chase might be nominated as a compromise candidate. Mrs. Sprague came to New York, and used all her unrivaled powers of fascination to secure her father's nomination. She had a suite of apartments at the Fifth avenue hotel, and her parlor was crowded day and night with persons all working for the same object. Some delegates were coaxed, to others promises were givene and upon all were brought to bear th power of her conversation and the charm of her irresistible beauty. For days and nights she worked in her father's cause, confident that should he be nominated his election would follow, and then her highest ambition would be attained, she would be the lady of the White House, the uncrowned queen of American society. But the "Chase movement" did not move smoothly; the Democrats demanded more than the Chief Justice was willing to yield. He could not swallow even so tempting a bait as the Presidency when he was asked to abandon those principles which had made him one of the greatest Americans of his time. Seymour and Blair were nominated and suffered such a defeat that the Democratic party was kept out of power for years. Mrs. Sprague's disappointment was very great. I think that she was really more disappointed by the failure of the Presidential dream than her father was, for he was still a leading figure in the world—the head of one department of the government, but she was only the wife of William Sprague.

I first saw Mrs. Sprague in the spring of 1869. She was then 29 years old and in the prime of her rare beauty. Tall, slender and graceful, her sparkling vivacity, dashing manners and brilliant powers of conversation fitted her to adorn any society. At that time she had only one child, Willie, who has turned out to be a chip of the old block. I knew her chiefly in her home life or in the society that made her house on the corner of Sixth and E streets one of the favorite resorts of Washington. She occupied in some respects the same position of confidential adviser to her father that the late Miss Bayard did to the secretary of State. She managed her household with great firmness, and was the absolute misness, of a princely establishment, with a retinue of servants, the chief of whom was a French cook, who received $1,200 a year for his services. As an example of her manner in dealing with refractory servants, it may be mentioned that on one occasion the coachman was told to do something in the house. He refused, saying his duty was on the box of the carriage and nowhere else. Whereupon Mrs. Sprague ordered out the carriage, and kept the coachman sitting on the box all night. She was very fond of reading, but there were not very many books in her house in Washington and she used the Congressional library. The chief justice had a large library in his house on I street, consisting chiefly of law books history and biography. There was scarcely a novel in the whole collection. Mr. Chase read the reports of the Supreme court in preparing his opinions, but beside these he read only the daily newspapers and only two or three of them. Indeed, his social and official duties left him very little time for reading of any kind. Mrs. Sprague read, studied and cultivated her rare natural gifts as few American women have ever done. And although her aristocratic presence is no longer the cynosure of all eyes in Washington society, and the life, which was once so brilliant, is now under a cloud, still she must find in her present retirement from the society of which she was once a queen, that her "mind a kingdom is."

—"Better late than never," but better never late when troubled with a cough or cold. Take Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure at once, which cures all throat and lung troubles speedily and thoroughly. Pleasant for children. 50 cents and $1.

No Room for Socialism.

The blatherskite who howls about the oppression of capital is a fool. He should save his breath for the uphill struggle to wealth and fame. Nine-tenths of the business men of to-day, in all walks, mercantile, manufacturing, professional and literary, sprang from the working level. Facts show this statement to be true. Walk down any business street and ask every business man you meet if his wealth was inherited or earned, and the answer will give you the proof of our statement. Socialism may fit in Europe or Asia, but in America wealth is a foot-ball, kicked back and forth by sturdy endeavor. Waving red flags and rending the atmosphere with cries or curses will amass no dollars. There is no upper or lower class here. Run your eye over the list of presidents for the last 20 years and you will see that we need no socialism here. Every one of them sprang from the lowest ranks of toil. Not one of them split his throat in mobs or waved red flags. They all knew better than that. They hung their coats on a fence-stake and went to work. Some may think that Americans would smash bake-shops and rifle jewelry stores, as socialists have done in London, if we had hereditary dukes and earls to encumber the land; but we do not have them. We could have them if we wanted them, but we have done so well without them that they are not in favor here.—*Albany Journal.*

—A thing of beauty is a joy forever. So is Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

She Was Fooled.

"Well, I was fooled last night," remarked Mrs. Snaggs.

"How so, my dear?" asked her husband.

"I found a piece in the paper headed: 'The United Brethren,' and when I read it it was about a religious denomination."

"Certainly it was. What did you think it was? What did you think it would be about?"

"Why, I thought it was something about the Siamese twins."

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

TWISTED HAY.

The Modus Operandi of Providing Fuel out in Dakota.

The custom of using has as fuel is confined to Dakota and some other parts of the West. Men have been born, lived a prosperous life in Boston and New York and gone down to honored graves with monuments on them and never knew what it was to swear at a hay fire. And still there are those who will insist that these men led successful lives.

The hay is prepared in this way: A man approaches the stack, looks at it a moment and swears softly. Then he pulls out a bunch which would make an abnormally large mouthful for a Bad Lands cow and gives it a sort of a half twist and puts one end of it under his arm. Then another half hitch and the other end is held. This is kept up till the bunch is twisted into a hard roll when the small end is tucked in and he lays it down and again quietly swears. Some of our most successful twistologists stop when about half way through and work in a little more profanity, but this is not considered necessary except in very cold weather.

After enough sticks have been twisted it is carried into the house and administered to the stove in large and frequent doses. From four to six sticks every five minutes is considered an average dose for an adult stove with its vitality all run down. There is not much danger of over doing this kind of treatment and the instance when it has been found necessary to administer an emetic or stomach-pump to the stove to save its life are very rare and not on record.

For infant stoves the operator is guided by its capacity and the demands of the case. Some small sheet iron stoves have unproportionately large stomachs and require a more heroic line of treatment than the larger ones. The thing to be aimed at in every case is to get up a healthful glow with symptoms of perspiration all over the body of the patient.

When the digestive powers of the stove seem to be weak it is a good plan to jerk open the larynx and pound on the pipe. If the subject continues to sink and you have fears for the worst, go out and see if the boys haven't placed a board over the chimney. In case they have, it should be removed immediately and large doses of prairie hay in a wound-up condition administered to the stove internally.

Hay when properly twisted and burned in the right kind of a stove makes a much better fire than one would suppose. Thousands of families on our Western prairies have gone through more than one cold winter with no other fuel. The story that men have been found frozen to death in the act of loading the stove with another charge of hay is believed to be a campaign lie. Another that much more warmth is got from the work of twisting than from the fire is known to have been started by Florida immigration agents, who introduced it to draw attention from the fact that the president of their company had been breakfasted by one of their pet alligators.

Many stories are told as to how long a good hay fire will last. One man said that he filled his hay stove up at night and that there was fire in it the next morning. A few days after that he walked off cheerfully but thoughtlessly into a large windy blizzard and never came back. It is supposed that he met his reward.

Although a good hay fire is an eminently respectable style of combustion still there seem to be a chance for some inventive genius to get in his work. Instead of having to reload every few minutes it would seem to us as if a double-barreled stove might be arranged and thus save time. Or better still, let the sticks of hay be inclosed in cartridges and thirty-six of them placed in a magazine attached to the stove in connection with a repeater thingumbob so that every time you pull the trigger another load will slip into the barrel. In this way we think a fire might be got up which would make a tramp slide his chair back from the immediate vicinity of the conflagration.

—A single fact is worth a shipload of argument. This may well be applied to St. Jacobs Oil, which is more efficacious than all other liniments. Mr. John Gregg, a well known citizen of Watsonville, California, found it to be indispensable as a cure for rheumatism. Price, 50 cents.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

A Blow That Was Well and Beautifully Given.

"One day in 1867," says Mr. Ed. Johnson of the Boston Ideals, "I was standing in front of the old Logan House at Altoona, Pa., admiring a superb-looking man who was pacing up and down the walk, meditating, presumably, as the rest of us were, on the length of minutes when one is waiting for a delayed train. Presently a big, broad-shouldered moulder, who seemed to recognize the superb gentleman, shambled up near him and muttered something which was evidently intended to offend him. The superb gentleman, however, paid no more attention to it than to look rather sharply at the moulder and pass on. Soon the moulder repeated repeated the performance, with about the same result, and the lookers-on began to wonder what it all meant. By and by the moulder evidently mistaking the superb gentleman's indifference to him for cowardice, stopped squarely before him and said something which would not look well in print about 'the d——d Yankee general.'

"I never saw a handsomer blow in my life. It landed squarely on the jaw of the moulder, and seemed to raise him neatly and gracefully into the air and then stretch him tidily at full length on the platform several feet away. The superb gentlemen looked at the back of his hand with an expression of disgust, as if condemning the hand for what it had done, and then resumed his promenade as if nothing had happened. The last I saw of the moulder his friends were helping him away, but I frequently saw Gen. Hancock after that, and came to know that he was always the same kind of man—slow to take offence, but wonderfully effective in punishing one who did succeed in offending."

The Colored Doctor.

Doctor—I'm 'fraid Mrs. Brown, dis yah chile is 'flicted wid de Membranous Croup, an' de prognastication all seems to prognasticate in dat direcshun.

Mrs. Brown—Foah de lawd, am dat so! I hadn't noticed dat the poah lam's brain was 'fected. Well, yo' cuah him ob de brainousness an' I'll just knock dat Croup higher'n a kite wid a dose ob Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum an' Mullein, foh I allus keep a vial in de cabin.

The Low and Behold Costumes.

N. Y. Letter.

A favorite costume at the opera and balls is a waist without neck or sleeves, and in some instances not even shoulder-straps. If you can imagine a woman with no other waist than her corsets you can get a good idea of this new cut. Some ladies, whose modesty will not allow them to go the whole length of this fashion, wear feathers instead of shoulder-straps, I heard of one lady the other day whose modesty forbade her wearing one of these waists, but who hated to be thought unfashionable, and who, as a compromise with her conscience, wore flesh-colored chamois skin that fitted her so tightly the very elect could not tell which was the skin of the chamois and which was the skin of the lady. It is unfortunate that these ladies of fashion should have any modest compunctions, for it sometimes makes them feel a little uncomfortable in their evening undress; but it seldom interferes with their adopting the costume of the day. The man who said that he was inclined to leave the opera house because he felt that he was playing the role of Peeping Tom and looking at ladies in their bath-tubs, just about described the effect produced by some of these costumes. The worst of it is that the more that is written and the more that is said on the subject only drives these ladies to further lengths.

If you were carrying a heavy load on your back until exhausted, you would not take something to re-inforce your strength, you would drop the load. Malaria in the system is a heavy burden, and Quinine and other remedies only give temporary strength. Shallenberger's Antidote destroys the poison in the system and health returns immediately.

The Camp Fire.

Chat Around the Fire.

I am a soldier's daughter 13 years old. My father belonged to the 3d Ohio cavalry and was in the army over four years. He votes the straight Republican ticket and always has. Three of my uncles went to the army, two were killed, and the other served over four years and was a prisoner three months. He is still living.—Georgie Squire, Anderson, Iowa.

W. D. Nearsh, Louisville, Ohio, over his own signature attacks the position taken by "Lone Star," and says:

"The sooner "Lone Star" and the South generally discontinue their absurd cant regarding race and color the better, for the negro can become a good and useful citizen and unless we as a nation protect the weak, we cannot continue to prosper. I would much prefer to see sectional hate obliterated, but if the old blindness on the part of the south must continue so as to cause southern statesmen to defeat and thwart the plainest dictates of justice toward the negro because he is weak and ignorant, we of the north will continue to prove you guilty of advocating principles which are incompatible with sound statesmanship and true patriotism."

I take it that "vote as you shot" means voting for the same principles for which we enlisted, for which we fought and for which so many died.—L. E. Sprague, 6th Mass., Orient Heights, Mass.

Edmond Coeder, 95th Ohio, Groveport, O., wants to know if the boys remember losing their cannons at Guntown?

Hamilton I. Buffington writes a letter to Camp Fire but does not give his address. He was captured and taken to Cahaba but was fortunate enough to escape.

D. E. Stevens, 13th Wis., Hedgewood, Kan., discusses the equalization bounty bill in a candid plain manner and states that he is in favor of it. He adds that he is in favor of allowing the soldiers to choose between a homestead and $200.

Ernest J. Cain writes that his father was a soldier in the late war. He is a little boy ten years of age and lives at Fort Scott, Kan.

I enlisted under the first three hundred thousand call and though I did not do as much fighting as some of the boys of the Camp Fire, yet was always on hand and ready for duty. Our regiment was unfortunate and suffered from the small-pox and measles before leaving the state and when we got to Louisville we were sent to Bardstown, Ky., where we lost about eighty men from the above diseases. After this scourge we went to do duty through Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and from there to Atlanta.—John Metcalf, 1th Mich., Pioneer, O.

Comrade Frazee, of the 6th Iowa, wanted to hear from some of the old 100th Indiana. Well, I found myself by one of the 26th Ills. the other night. Would like to hear from chief musician of the 6th and brigade. Keep together, comrades! The Democrats have everything here, no soldier need apply. Keep in line, 15th Corps, we had John A. Logan for commander and let's have him in 1888.—N. F. Smith, 100th Ind., Lafayette, Ind.

After the fall of Fort Donelson in February 1862, Gen. Floyd put in an appearance in Tennessee, and proposed to capture al. Lincolnites and Tories and place them on the breastworks at Charleston for the d—d Yankees to shoot at. About 25 of us got away—between two suns, sun down and sun up, March 5, 1862, and made our way to Gen. Buell's army and met it at Nashville. I went with the United States army to Huntsville, Ala., and was placed under Gen. Negley as a guide to Chattanooga. We reached the bank of the river west of Chattanooga in June 1862, and were whipped out then when Gen. Buell fell back into Kentucky, as the Union forces passed through Jasper, the soldiers completely wiped out everything belonging to me, not leaving my wife and children a particle to eat, telling her I was a d——d secesh or I would be at home. She told them I was with the Union army, still they pretended not to believe her. Col. Sill turned her out of doors and made his headquarters in my house, and some of the soldiers drove my cow off to use in the hospital, killed all my hogs, captured all my chickens, carried off household furniture, chairs, tables, pots, plates, books, and garden vegetables etc. If I had known what was going on in my rear I do not know whether the zeal for the government would have been so great as it was.—A. L. Griffith, Jasher, Tenn.

I have long been a reader of the Blade and like its plan and principle. I am interested in the Camp Fire, and one expression the boys use quite often just suits me, but I wonder if we all give it the right meaning. It is this: "Vote as you shot." Now did you really in your heart shoot at the men who filled the rebel ranks, or at the principle which they maintained and were trying to establish in the land we loved so well. With your rifles you shot the states all back into the union, you shot African slavery out of existence, and now with our ballots let us draw a bead on that greatest of all curses—rum. Whatever regiment you are in always shoot to make this your nation better. From the way it looks just now down in Georgia we will be touching elbows with the gray and still voting as we shot.—B. F. Roberts, 29th Iowa, Dunlap, Iowa.

I enlisted in July, 1861, in Co. H, 19th Ind., and was in the army of the Potomac, being a member of the famous old Iron brigade composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, and the 19th Ind., Col. Sol. Meredith commanding the regiment. If this meets the eye of any of the boys of the Iron brigade I would like to hear from them and particularly from any member of the 19th regiment.—H. O. Trowbridge, 19th Ind., Rowell, Ill.

I have just read "Vote As You Shot," in the Blade of December 17, written by Henry K., of Calamus, Neb. I am one of the 93d Ills. boys, and like him I was wounded at Champion hill, and was at the Jackson hospital at the time the patient was shot that he speaks of. I have not forgotten the Yazoo expedition and will be very glad if Henry K. will send his full name and tell me to which regiment he belonged. —Jacob Hahn, 93d Ills., Morrill, Kan.

I will say that I fully concur with Wm. Bradley, of Blazer's scouts, description of Salt Pond Mountain. That was my understanding at the time we camped there. There were a great many negroes there at the time who were flying for "good country." One negro woman left her almost naked child just where the water leaves the pond, to the mercy of the wild beasts of the mountains. You will remember that it snowed during the night. Our company was the one that went down to the new river bridge and set it on fire with turpentine while the rebels shelled us from the other bluff. I am the one that steered the ferry-boat below the bridge, to ferry the troops over; also, at Greenbriar river, north of Uniontown, in Monroe county.—S. L. Barber, 11th W. Va., Cottageville, W. Va.

During the first three years we were in front with the Army of the Tennessee. After that we were placed in the rear to guard the railroad, and as Gen. Sherman's army would advance, we would do the same. We got as far as Acworth, Ga., and when Gen. Hood made his grand flank movement in the rear of Gen. Sherman he struck the railroad at Big Shanty, or Moon station, half of our regiment being there. The rebels surrounded them and compelled their surrender on October 3, 1864. The same evening the Johnnies camped within one mile of Acworth, throwing out their pickets within 100 yards of us, just one battalion being there, consisting of about 200 men. The next morning our company was ordered out as skirmishers. We soon found the enemy's pickets, drove them in to their own camp, where their comrades were eating breakfast. We about faced and went back much faster than we came. They followed us and never fired a shot, because they were running too fast. They chased us within 40 yards of our breast works. We sprang over and turned around and gave them a broadside. Part of them turned and fled, but were reinforced. We kept up a constant skirmish for more than two hours, and then they took a battery of twelve men and one whole division, and actually captured us. We were sent to Andersonville, arrived there October 11, 1864.—S. Walker, 14th Ill., Radical City, Kan.

A. J. Wells, 32nd Wis., does not give his postoffice address. He is welcome to the Camp Fire, and his comrades of the 32nd will doubtless remember the comrade.

L. D. Immell, 2nd Art., U. S. A., Washington, Mo., does not favor the bill introduced by Sen. Hoar to build a monument to Gen. Grant. He argues that the government has a duty to perform toward the living before building monuments for the dead whose memories will endure as long as the world shall stand.

Pensions.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

How few there are of those who so often speak of the enormous expenditure of the pension roll, that know anything in reality of what they are talking. They simply read that during last year there was paid for pensions $64,933,288, and it looks gigantic to them.

They do not have a thought as to whom that amount is paid, nor in what small sums it is doled out. They do not go back to the great losses in battle, nor do they think of the fact that in fifteen battles alone, there were 105,626 union soldiers wounded, to say nothing of the 1,985 other battles, for there were 2,000 different engagements during the late war, so that it is estimated that there were 900,000 different wounds incurred in service, nor do they remember the heroism of these brave men who refused to be discharged, but went back to their service.

Then if they would look to the fact that 183,000 men died of disease in service, and that at the final discharge of over 1,000,000 men at the close of the war in 1865, but very few were well men, and besides, there were during the war, and before the close, 912,043 men discharged for casualties of all kinds, and of the 2,320,272, which was the total of all reduced to a three years service, then have only 355,038, less than one-fourth, yet applied for a pension, less than three-fifths of the casualties, to say nothing of the 1,000,000 discharged in 1885, exhausted, worn out, prematurely old, never to be their former selves again.

Now the surprising part is that there are so few—not that so many apply for pensions. No one, I think, will for a moment deny to a widow the pittance of $8 a month for the privilege of spilling her husband's blood upon an unfriendly soil, therefore let us take this invalid pension roll of to-day, and we find that only 244,201 of this entire 2,230,900 soldiers are drawing pensions, and what do they draw? Why 1,260 get $1 a month, 24,134 get $2 a month, 2,956 get $3 a month, 60,268 get $4 a month, almost one-fourth of the entire roll; 1,647 get $5 a month, 34,636 get $6 a month, and then there are others getting $1.87, $2.12 and $2.50, so that 129,608 get from $6 down to $1 a month. More than one-half of all, and I was induced to write this article because, in conversation with a very intelligent gentleman, he remarked that he was surprised to know that any one got so low as $4 or even $6 a month, and I have no doubt most of the tax payers will be equally surprised.

Then 1,289 get seven dollars a month and 44,775 eight dollars a month, 9,297 ten, and 15,489 twelve dollars a month, making, with those who get fractional sums, less than twelve dollars 202,351 who get from twelve to one dollar a month, leaving only 41,850 of the whole 244,201 inmates who get more than twelve dollars a month.

And now, who are they? 15,020 get $24 a month for the loss of an arm below the elbow or a leg below the knee, and 7,927 $30 a month for the loss above the elbow or knee, and is there any critic among these bondholders, and this metropolitan press so entirely controlled by the money power, that feel at all anxious to take their place? And still I assert what I know to be a fact, that there are thousands to-day deriving less than twelve dollars a month, worse off than if they had lost an arm or a leg.

Then there are 834 who draw $50 a month, who are bed-ridden and helpless, and 930 who get $72 a month, and are those who have lost both hands, both feet, or are totally blind. Who would take their places?

Some 17,000, not enumerated heretofore, they get $14, $15, $16, $17 and $18 per month, or fractional parts of these sums, for the loss of the use of limbs or its equivalent. I cannot, in this short space, go more into detail, but I venture to say that if any one, not the most bigoted crank, will read this article in connection with the report of the Hon. Commissioners of Pensions, and that of the secretary of War as to casualties, (for every figure given here is official) must be convinced that the amounts doled out as pensions, are not given with a prodigal hand, but is very insignificant sums indeed.—A. Pensioner, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Two Visits to the Cumberland Table Land.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

Twenty-two years ago the writer, very much against his consent, was introduced to the Cumberland table land region under the escort of the command of Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla chief of those parts—on the Confederate side. They seemed to have a prejudice against me because I was a Yankee; in fact, I belonged to an Ohio cavalry regiment, had obtained a short furlough, and instead of going up to Ohio to see my mother, as I should have done, with my soldier clothes on, I put on citizen's clothes and slipped off to the neutral ground region about Sparta, to see a little black eyed rebel who, I am glad to say, afterward consented to be reconstructed. I had reached Sparta and started out afoot for the home of my sweetheart. When about two miles from town I met a squad of wounded men in citizen clothes, this latter fact having misled me, when one of them recognized me and I recognized him as a former prisoner taken by our regiment, and a member of Champ Ferguson's band. He had, in fact, stood in the position of a spy, though he was not one, and one of our boys, to save his neck, had let him slip.

Of course I was made a prisoner at once, and I then realized my own position to be, on the face of things, that of a spy, and that I was in a very particular fix. I was taken several miles upon the table land, to the camp of the command, and after some questioning, my funeral was appointed for the next day and a guard of three men was given me to guide and escort me to the ceremony. Some of the boys wanted to start in on me right off, but Ferguson himself, happened to come along and stopped it. Along in the night there was a general alarm in the camp and I managed to escape in the confusion. All the next day I wondered about the wilderness of Cumberland county and in the evening accidentally learned from overhearing a conversation that a Union man lives in a cabin near by. I made my way and obtained food and a hiding place and after remaining with him about a week, he took me some twenty miles down the country and from there I was passed along until I reached the Union lines in East Tennesee.

On my way north from Florida, recently, I turned aside from the railroad and come up here to visit my old friend and found him and his family living and well, with his children married and grandchildren about him.

We had many a big talk of past times and troubles. On remarking to him the wonderful change I found here, he said:

"Those old times have made this country just such a place as I have always considered hell was, and they lasted several years after the war, till Champ Ferguson's and Tinker Dove Beattie's gangs have just done killed each other out. After that this country was a regular hell's delight for moonshiners, who defied the law till the eagle got his feathers ruffled and then they got shook out mighty quick. Now there ain't a drop of whisky sold in the county, the jail is empty and there is nothing but civil cases in the courts. About two out of five of the people are Yankees, the county is Republican on Presidential vote and without politics at other elections. The northern settlers are building good houses, fixing up their lands and raising good crops. I was up in Michigan last summer and heard more talk of politics in a week than I have heard in ten years."

My old friend's picture is a true one. I have talked with many northern people here, nearly all of whom came here for health. They tell me that pneumonia and all pulmonary and malarial diseases are unknown here, that the summer climate is exceedingly fine and bracing, and the winter climate mild and dry. I have been here nearly a month in what they tell me is the worst weather ever known here. A week of it was pretty cold —but it was cold everywhere—and the remainder like October in the North.———, Crossville, Tenn. [Comrades will please not write to the Blade to send this correspondent's name, as we shall be compelled to refuse.—Ed.]

—When you need a friend, select a true one. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the best friend mankind has for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best blood purifier and tonic known. 50 cents.

A NEW WRINKLE FOR SOCIETY.

Flirtations that Will Render Screens an Absolute Necessity in Every House.

As there are flirtations and rumors of flirtations in the air, the expected early importation of the system of screens now in vogue in Paris will come none too soon. No drawing-room will then be considered complete without screens enough to render each couple in the room secure in the privacy of the enfolding panels. Well, the one couple left out, of course, will not require a screen. The idea is to obviate all the difficulties now in the way of conversation, don't you know, and remove the tension imposed upon the nerves of a person who is trying to make a few pointed remarks and at the same time looks totally unconcerned in the eyes of the probably observing company. There are a score of advantages to be gained from the screen scheme in society. Each person will fit a set to his own particular wants and needs, and when the hour for striking the blow in favor of the new reform arrives the city will be ready to a man to say a word in its behalf. How charming Mrs. Whitney's new ball-room will look broken into scores of cosy nooks, each with its own pretty decorative arrangement and central motive. Thinking of a few parlors in town now, I believe the screen scheme is not entirely unknown in the city. Mme. de Struve arranged her parlors with subdivisions and nooks, with banks and hedges of greenery arranged, and everybody was charmed with the supremely artistic effect.—*Washington Republican.*

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequalled

MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass

JAMES PYLE'S

O K

PEARLINE

The BEST COMPOUND

EVER INVENTED FOR

WASHING CLOTHING,

and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands.

Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that **vile Counterfeits** are not urged upon you. **PEARLINE** is the **only safe article,** and always bears the name of **JAMES PYLE, New York.**

NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

Washington People who Object to the Loose Ways of Visitors to the National Capital.

The way New Yorkers have "taken up" Washington of late as they have Lenox, produces certain comical effects. The people here are delighted to see the New Yorkers, but absolutely decline to be patronized by them. Among the large contingent of people from Manhattan Island here now, an impression seems to prevail that anything and everything is permissible in Washington, even to attending the President's formal receptions without invitations; but they are being rapidly disabused of their errors. None of them have tried the experiment on President Cleveland that a very fashionable New York woman did on President Arthur, when she went to the White House and refused to shake hands with either him or Mrs. McElroy, professing to think that the White House was no more than the Treasury building, and the President had no rights whatever in his own house. Washington is unique in one respect. While its society is the most fleeting and transient in the world, its customs are unchanging as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Woe be to that man or woman who transgresses the rigid laws. The lines of official etiquette are laid dow and are irrevocable; private customs even, like the excellent one of confining all visiting between the hours of three and six, are invariable. Strangers coming here are surprised and annoyed that when they start out visiting at noon, every house is closed to them. Evening visits are rapidly going out of style here, if they have not already gone. All these points are necessarily unknown to strangers coming here, and when they have a preconceived idea that Washington is an overgrown village, to be dictated to like any other summer or winter resort, they find society presents an unbroken front to their inovations. It is not a little singular that the capital of the republic should be more un-American in its customs, more subject to class distinctions than any other city in the United States, but such is the case. The iron rule of etiquette is enforced at every turn, and it is only a question of time when the boldest outsider has to succumb.

—An ounce of discretion is better than a pound of knowledge. Why not spend 25 cents for a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure and save a large doctor's bill?

How He Grows Apples Without Cores.

A nurseryman of Warren county, New York, it is said, claims to be able to grow apples without cores. His theory is to bend the twig when the size of a small alder and insert the top in the ground. When the top takes root sufficiently cut it off near the butt and stake it up perpendicularly. The result will be a tree growing butt end up, which so demoralizes nature that bareness of core and seeds ensues.

—It is Much Better to take proper care of a Cough or Cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant than to run any risk of developing a fatal Pulmonary Affection. This well known curative is equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

A Perplexed Little Boy.

Bobby to (young Featherly, who is making an evening call)—Who was the other young lady you took to church last Sunday besides sister Clara?

Featherly—Other young lady? Your sister was the only young lady I escorted last Sunday, Bobby.

Bobby—Sure?

Sister Clara—Certainly, Mr. Featherly is sure. Don't be foolish, Bobby.

Bobby—Then what did he mean by telling George that he had taken Miss Flora McFlimsey to church?

—Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-billious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

"Guess Again."

They tell in Louisville of a citizen of that town who went to New York recently and lived at one of the most expensive hotels there. He stayed four days and asked for his bill. "Fifty-one dollars," said the clerk. "Guess again," said the Kentuckian. "You haven't sized my pile yet. I've more money than that."

Physicians Have Found Out

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

SKIN HUMORS

CAN BE CURED BY

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

San Francisco, Feb. 15, 1883.

Mr. C. N. Crittenton:

Dear Sir: For nearly fourteen years I have been troubled with a skin humor resembling Salt Rheum, I have spent nearly a small fortune for doctors and medicine, but with only temporary relief. I commenced using your "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" nearly two years ago—**used it in baths and as a toilet soap daily. My skin is now as clear as an infant's, and no one would be able to tell that I ever had a skin complaint.** I would not be without the soap if it cost five times the amount.

Yours respectfully,

M. H. Morris, Lick House, San Francisco, Cal.

All Druggists Sell Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

Price, 25 cents a cake, or three cakes for 60 cents; will be mailed to any address on receipt of price and 5 cents extra per cake for postage, by the Sole Proprietor, C. N. Crittenton, 115 Fulton street, New York.

CORNS

WHY WILL ANY ONE SUFFER FROM CORNS when they can get a bottle of the "GERMAN CORN REMOVER"—a certain and painless remedy for both Corns and Bunions—of any Druggist for 25 cents. There are worthless imitations—similar in name. Be sure to get the "GERMAN CORN REMOVER" C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP IMPROVES THE SKIN.

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Communications for this department MUST be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The question bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle petty disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to DEMAND a reply. As all matter for this department passes through the hands of one man, he is the best judge of what shall and what shall not be answered. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

HORACE MANN—WEST POINT.

J. H., Hillsdale, Kan.:

1. Give a sketch of the life of Hon. Horace Mann. 2. Give a a description of the military school at West Point.

1. Born in Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796; he was obliged to obtain an education by his own exertions, and graduated at Brown University in 1819; admitted to the bar in 1823; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1828-33, and of the Senate in 1833-37, a part of the time presiding officer, and distinguished himself for devotion to the interests of education and temperance. In his law practice he would never espouse the unjust side of any cause. Removed to Boston in 1833, and in 1837-48 was secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Member of Congress in 1848-53, and voted in favor of excluding slavery from the territories; unsuccessful candidate of the Free Soil party for governor in 1852; president of Antioch college from September 1852, to his death, in 1859. It was through his efforts that the practice of corporal punishment in the Boston schools was discontinued. His widow published his life in 1865. 2. The Bureau has several times given particulars of the studies pursued, manner of gaining admission, etc. West Point is on the bank of the Hudson river, at its passage through the highland, 50 miles above New York city. The idea of establishing a military academy at West Point appears to have been first suggested in 1783, by Col. Pickering, but it was not until May 7, 1794, that provision for any military school was made by Congress. The point itself, including a tract of mountain land adjoining it on the west and northwest, amounting altogether to 1,795 acres, was purchased by the United States from Stephen Moore in 1790. An additional tract on the south was bought of Oliver Gridley in 1824. The entire domain contains 2,105 acres. The state of New York ceded its jurisdiction over a small portion of this area, embracing little more than the plain of West Point, in 1826. Upon this plain, which contains about 160 acres and is about one mile in circuit, are the principal buildings of the academy, so arranged along its western and and southern margin as to leave a large unoccupied area for tactical instruction and parades. Its surface is 160 to 180 feet above the level of the river, with bold and rocky cliffs on the east and northeast, commanding river views of almost unparalled beauty, and on the north a more gentle declivity. It is closely flanked on the west by abrupt hills and mountain spurs, with altitudes varying from 500 to 1,500 feet, the highest of which, rising precipitously from the river a little more than a mile to the northward, is Old Crow Nest. The ruins of Fort Putnam, a relic of revolutionary times, tower above the plain on Mount Independence, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of the extremity of the point.

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS—OPIUM.

S. G., Eagleville, Cal.

1. Is Robert Burdette's wife dead? 2. What is the meaning of the saying "between Scylla and Charybdis?" 3. How is opium made?

1. Yes. 2. Answered several times, but here it is again: The names of two rocks between Italy and Sicily. In the one nearest to Italy was a cave, in which dwelt Scylla, a daughter of Crataeis, a fearful monster, barking like a dog, with twelve feet, and six long necks and heads, each of which contained three rows of sharp teeth. The opposite rock, which was much lower, contained an immense fig-tree, under which dwelt Charybdis, who thrice every day swallowed down the waters of the sea, and thrice threw them up again. This is the Homeric account; but later traditions give different accounts of Scylla's parentage. Hercules is said to have killed her, because she stole some of the oxen of Geryon; but Phorcys is said to have restored her to life. Virgil speaks of several Scyllae, and places them in the lower world. Charybdis is described as a daughter of Poseidon (Neptune) and Gaea (Tellus), and as a voracious woman, who stole oxen from Hercules, and was buried by the thunderbolt of Zeus (Jupiter) into the sea. 3. Opium is the dried juice of the unripe capsules of a species of poppy, an annual varying in height from one to six feet. The seed is sown in India in the beginning of November; it flowers in the end of January, or a little later; and in three or four weeks after the capsules or poppy-heads are about the size of hen's eggs, and are ready for operating upon. The collectors each take a little iron instrument, notched like a saw, and with these they wound each full-grown poppy-head as they make their way through the plants in the field. This is always done early in the morning; during the day the milky juice of the plant oozes out, and early on the following morning it is collected by scraping it off with a kind of scoop, and transferred to an earthen vessel. When this is full it is carried home and transferred to a shallow open brass dish, and left for a time tilted on its side, so that any watery fluid may drain out. It now requires daily attendance, and has to be turned frequently, so that the air may dry it equally, until it acquires a tolerable consistency, which requires three or four weeks; it is then packed in small earthen jars, and taken to the factories, where it is thrown into vast vats, and the mass being kneaded, is again taken out and made into balls or cakes for the market.

COUSINS—FREEMASONS.

E. F. S., Midland City, Mich.:

1. If E's and F's grandfathers were brothers, what relation would E and F be to each other, and what relation would E's and F's children be to each other? 2. Please tell me where Freemasonry first started, with a short history.

1. The subject of cousinship is not well understood, and a brief explanation may be interesting. A and B are brothers. They have respectively the children C and D, who are first cousins. C and D respectively are the parents of E and F, who are second cousins. C and F are "first cousins once removed," as are D and E. Then if E and F are respectively the parents of G and H, these latter are third cousins; E and H, and F and G are are "second cousins once removed;" C and H, and D and G, are "first cousins twice removed." And so the notation goes on for succeeding generations. 2. Writers on Masonry, themselves Masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's Temple, when the King of Tyre, to assist Solomon, sent him a man of his own name a Tyrian by birth, but of Israelitish parentage, who was honored by his King with the title of father, and called Hiram Abiff. There is said to have been 113,600 masons employed, and to avoid confusion they were divided into classes, and a "master" appointed for each class. Hiram, it is said, was Deputy Grand Master, and, in the absence of Solomon, filled the chair. In addition to the masons employed on the temple, there are said to have been 70,000 "men of burden." It is said that the architects from the African coast, Mohammedans, brought it into Spain about the sixth century. Its introduction into Britain has been fixed at 674. The Grand Lodge at York was founded in 926. In 1717 the Grand Lodge of England was established; that of Ireland in 1730; that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the Pope in 1738; again condemned in 1865. In no other country has Freemasonry flourished as in the United States. A hall in Boston, which cost nearly a million dollars, was dedicated by the President in 1867. Freemasonry, as organized at the present day, has no connection whatever with the art of practical building. In other times masonic associations enjoyed the especial favor and protection of the Pope; they were exempted from burdens imposed upon other workmen, and hence were styled "free" masons.

BONDS—WAGES—THE HORSE.

Sub., Hopkins, Mo.:

1. One of my friends says that the $10,000,000 paid February 1 are the first bonds that have been paid in cash. Is he right? 2. Give the average wages paid laborers and mechanics in England and in this country. 3. Did the Indians have horses when Columbus discovered this country?

1. No. 2. Following is the latest comparison of weekly wages we have at hand:

	Great Britain.	New York.	Chicago.
Bakers	$6 50- 6 60	$ 5 00- 8 00	$ 8 00-12 00
Blacksmiths	7 04- 8 12	10 00-14 00	9 00-12 00
Bookbinders	6 50- 7 83	12 00-18 00	9 00-20 00
Bricklayers	7 58- 9 03	12 00-15 00	6 00-10 50
Cabinet-makers	7 70- 8 48	9 00-13 00	7 00-15 00
Carpenters & joiners	7 53- 8 25	9 00-12 00	7 50-12 00
Farm laborers	3 40- 4 25	......	......
Laborers, porters, etc.	4 50- 5 00	6 00- 9 00	5 50- 9 00
Painters	7 25- 8 16	10 00-16 00	6 00-12 00
Plasterers	7 68-10 13	10 00-15 00	9 00-15 00
Plumbers	7 13- 8 46	12 00-18 00	12 00-20 00
Printers	7 52- 7 75	8 00-18 00	12 00-18 00
Shoemakers	7 35	12 00-18 00	9 00-18 00
Tailors	5 00- 7 30	10 00-18 00	6 00-18 00
Tinsmiths	6 00- 7 30	10 00-14 00	9 00-12 00

To make this more valuable, the comparative retail prices of the necessaries of life are also given:

	Great Britain. Cents.	New York. Cents.	Chicago. Cents.
Beef—Roast, ℔	22	12-16	8-12½
—Corned, ℔	18-20	8-12	4- 7
Beans, qt	9	7-10	5- 9
Bread, ℔	3¼- 4¼	4- 4½	4- 4½
Butter	29-38	25-32	16-40
Coal, ton	265-410	300-725	300-675
Codfish, ℔	6- 8	6- 7	5- 9
Coffee, ℔	28-50	20-33	16-40
Eggs, doz	14-30	25-30	10-24
Flour, ℔	3¼- 4½	3- 4	2½- 4½
Lard, ℔	12-18	10-12	6-10
Milk, qt	5- 9	8-10	3- 6
Mutton, fore qr, ℔	16-17	9-10	5-12½
Oatmeal, ℔	3¼- 4½	4- 5	4- 5
Pork—fresh, ℔	10-16	8-10	4- 5
" —salted, ℔	10-16	8-10	6-12
" —bacon, ℔	12-16	8-10	7-12
" sausage	18	8-10	6-10
Potatoes, bu	68-200	140-160	60-80
Rice, ℔	3¼- 8	8-10	5-10
Soap, ℔	5½- 9	6- 7	3- 8
Sugar, ℔	5¼-10	8-10	7-10
Tea, ℔	40-88	50-60	25-100

3. No; but there is strong proof that the animal did inhabit this country at an early period.

GENERALS OF THE ARMY.

Reader, St. Joseph, Mo.:

1. Please give the number, names and rank of all major generals and their promotion since the close of the late rebellion. 2. What is the number of major and brigadier generals allowed in the regular army at the present time?

1. When the army was reorganized in 1866, the following major and brevet major generals had command of departments, in the order mentioned: Department of the East, Meade; Department of the Lakes, Hooker; Department of Washington, Canby; Department of the Potomac, Schofield; Department of the South, Sickles; Department of the Tennessee, Thomas; Department of the Gulf, Sheridan; Department of the Arkansas, Ord; Department of the Missouri, Hancock; Department of the Platte, Cooke; Department of Dakota, Terry; Department of California, McDowell; Department of the Columbia, Steele. The Departments of the Arkansas, the Missouri, the Platte and Dakota constituted the Military Division of the Missouri, of which Sherman had command. The Departments of California and Columbia constituted the Pacific Division, of which Halleck had command. Death has mustered out most of the Union generals. Sherman was made lieutenant general, retired, and Sheridan made lieutenant general. Hancock was the senior major general at the time of his death, his associates being Schofield and Pope. 2. Major generals are limited by law to three, and brigadier generals to six. There are three military divisions, each commanded by a major general—Division of the Missouri, headquarters Chicago; Division of the Atlantic, headquarters New York; Division of the Pacific, headquarters San Francisco.

THE BIBLE.

Reader, Independence, Ia.:

Please give a history of the translation of the Bible from the original texts into the English language, especially the authorized, or King James's version.

Portions of the Bible were translated into Saxon by Aldhelm, Egbert, Bede and others between the eighth and tenth centuries. An English version of the Psalms is supposed to have been made in 1290. Wycliffe finished his translation of the New Testament about 1380. That of the Old Testament, begun by his coadjutor, Nicholas de Hereford, about 1382, was completed, probably by Wycliffe, before 1384. The revision made by John Purvey and others about 1388 nearly displaced Wycliffe's, and was widely circulated in MS. among all classes until superseded by the printed versions of the sixteenth century. The first volume printed by Gutenberg (1450-55) was the Latin Bible, and hardly was it completed when versions began to multiply. In 1524 William Tyndale, "finding no place to do it in all England," went to the continent, and there at Worms, in 1525, printed his version of the New Testament from the original Greek. Coverdale, his fellow-laborer, finished his translation of the Old Testament in 1535, and this was followed by several editions of "Matthew's Bible," called also the "Great" Bible, or "Cranmer's," according to its editors. This was the authorized version under Edward VI. The "Genevan Bible," the first English Bible with Roman type, verses and no Apocrypha, was a new and careful revision from the original tongues by the English refugees at Geneva (1560 and London, 1576). Bishop Parker undertook another version by the help of eminent scholars, which was called the "Bishop's Bible," published in 1568, with preface and notes. Its basis was the "Great Bible" and the "Genevan." A little later appeared the Roman Catholic version known as the Douay Bible, the New Testament in 1582 at Rheims, the Old Testament in 1609-10 at Douay, upon the basis of the authorized Vulgate. King James's version was made by direction of James I., who, on motion of Dr. Reynolds, of Oxford, in the conference at Hampton Court, commissioned 54 divines to undertake the labor. Seven of the 54 died before the task was commenced, but in 1606 the books were distributed among the remainder in six portions and the translation was diligently pressed. The "Bishop's Bible" was the basis, faithfully compared with Tyndale's, Coverdale's, Matthews', Cranmer's and the Geneva version, and with the original and corrected where defective. The whole was completed and sent from the press of Robert Barker in 1611. In May, 1870, a movement was inaugurated for a revision of the authorized version of the scriptures. It was not contemplated to make a new translation, or even any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most campetent scholars, such change was deemed necessary. It was made an international work and lasted about fourteen years. The revised version of the New Testament was issued in May, 1881, and of the Old Testament in 1884.

MAD STONES.

M. W., Joliet, Ill, writes:

I have just read your article of Feb. 18, in reply to B. W., Bary, N. Y., about mad stones. We have such a stone, and have applied it to many cases, and it has always proved successful. In appearance it is flat on one side, oval on the other; is just five inches in circumference. On the oval side it is in divisions more resembling the brain of an animal than anything else. When put in warm water it shoots up small jets of water until the stone seems full, when it must be dried off to repeat the process. This stone did not come from any part of a deer that any one knows of, but was found on the sea shore. I do not wish to do any free advertising, but would like to try it on some of the croakers who are always so skeptical. Of one thing I am sure, I would never start for France with this chance of my life here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. B., Wallaceton, Ky.:

Was Josh Billings an infidel?

Think not.

A. B. R., East Wolf, Kan.:

Was the inventor of the cotton gin (Mr. Ely Whitney) a colored man?

No.

G. M. S., Bear Valley, Wis.:

Have you in book form that part of the BLADE called the Question Bureau?

No.

T. L., Colchester, Conn.:

Are there any factories in Ohio for making rubber boots?

Think not.

J. R. S., Amora, W. Va.:

Please give a full description of "mesmerism."

Mesmerism is a humbug; so not worth describing.

Reader, Barnards, Pa.:

1. Where are Yale and Harvard colleges situated? 2. Is Dakota admitted as a state? 3. What is the meaning of semi-occasionally?

1. Yale, New Haven, Conn.; Harvard, Cambridge, Mass. 2. Not yet. 3. At rare intervals, or something of that kind, if it means anything.

E. H., North Rochester, Mass:

1 Who, and how old is the youngest ruling sovereign? 2. How old is Emperor William, of Germany? 3. When and where was the first steam locomotive used in the United States?

1. Probably the emperor of China, born in 1871. 2. Born March 22, 1797. 3. In 1797, at Hartford, Conn.

N. H., Chismville, Ark.:

How is silver refined, or in other words, reduced from its natural state to bullion?

Silver is rendered pure by dissolving it in nitric acid, filtering the solution and then precipitating the metal with common salt as a chloride of silver. This is afterwards mixed with sulphuric acid, and then, by introducing bars of zinc, a chloride of zinc is formed while the silver is reduced to the metallic state.

W. F., South Bend, Ind.:

1. What is now the basis of apportionment of representatives? 2. What is meant by the committees of which we read in reports of the "doings" of Congress, and what have they to do with the making of laws?

1. One hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-five. 2. All bills, etc., are first referred to committees for examination and report, and the majority report generally, but not always, determines the action of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

The Bureau is in receipt of several letters, complaining that certain questions have not been answered. In one or two instances, the Bureau knows that the questions have been answered—not, perhaps, for the individuals making the complaints, but for other parties. We can not be republishing the same matter week after week. Some questions can not be answered, and it is considered useless to take up space each week in announcing the fact.

C. E. E., Charlotte, Ia.:

Please explain about R. G. Dun & Co.'s agency.

It is a mercantile agency, with headquarters in New York. The country is is laid out into districts, each district having headquarters in the largest city. There is an agent in every town of any importance, whose business it is to notify the district headquarters of any business troubles, failures, etc, thus enabling members of the association to take measures to protect themselves. The New York headquarters issue at stated intervals a book in which appears the names of business men, with their financial standing. Members of the association are taxed so much a year (do not know how much) to keep this machinery in motion.

J. J., Riverton, Kan.:

1. Give a remedy for removing corns. 2. Is it unhealthy to sleep in a feather bed? 3. What paper has the largest circulation?

1. To cure soft corns, dip a piece of linen rag in turpentine and wrap round the toe on which the corn is situated, night and morning. The relief will be almost immediate, and in a few days the corn will disappear. For hard corns, soak the corn for one-half hour in a solution of soda, and pare as close as possible, then apply a plaster of the following ingredients: Take of purified ammonia and yellow wax, of each two ounces; acetate of copper, six drachms; melt the first two ingredients together, and after removing them from the fire, add the acetate of copper just before they grow cold. Spread this ointment on a piece of soft leather, or on linen, and apply it to the corn, removing it in two weeks. 2. Not if it is properly aired and attended to. 3. Some Paris paper claims that distinction.

E. S., Steubenville, O.:

1. Please tell how the paper bank notes are printed on is made. 2. Give a recipe for ebonizing white holly. 3. How is chewing gum made?

1. It is made of the best linen rags. The process has been described. 2. Take a solution of sulphate of iron (green copperas), and wash the wood over with it two or three times; let it dry and apply two or three coats of a strong hot decoction of logwood; wipe the wood, when dry, with a sponge and water, and polish with linseed oil. 3. There are several ways. One way is to mix balsam of tolu, white resin and sheep's suet. Another way is to mix balsam of tolu, white sugar and oat meal.

J. W., Springfield, Mo.:

Give the directions and proper size and shape of a cistern that would hold about 2,500 gallons of water.

A cistern eight feet in depth and eight feet in diameter will hold 3,000 wine gallons. A good cistern can be made in a solid clay soil, if not in an exposed situation, by cementing against the sides of the ground. Where the ground freezes we would not recommend such a practice, but lay a wall of cobble-stones in a mortar of cement, and face the wall with a thick coating of clear mortar. Great care must be exercised to get good cement, and mix it with coarse sand. Fine sand will not do at all. One part cement and three parts sand is the usual proportion, to be used as soon as mixed. Every part of the wall must be laid below the reach of the frost. This can be done, and an iron or wooden pipe or throat lead to the surface, through which the pump can pass. A cheap, and excellent cistern can be constructed of wood, in the form of a large cask, or a tank made of pine or cedar plank. When sunk into the ground, and kept constantly wet, it will last for years. A better way is to place the tank or cask in one corner of the cellar, with a faucet in the bottom, from which the water is easily drawn when it is desirable to clean it out and when water is required in the cellar. An open cistern in a cellar will rarely freeze.

L. A. G., Wallen, Ind.: Write to the register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark.

F. E. D., Rockford, Mich.: Write to your member of Congress for the documents you mention.

A. S., St. John, Mich.: The Bureau canno enlighten you. Write to the mayor of the city if the matter is of sufficient importance.

Reader, Poplar Bluff, Mo.:

Has Moody, the revivalist, joined the Baptist church?

Think not.

Sub., Erie, Dak.:

Is ambition a vice or a virtue?

Ambition to excel in good works is a virtue. Ambition to excel in crime is a vice.

L. A. G., Wagon Works, O.:

Why did Dickens not end his "Mystery of Edwin Drood?"

Because he died before he wrote all of it.

W. A. R., Ross Center, Kans.:

Where are the land offices in Arkansas situated?

Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Dardanelle.

A. N. M., Macyville, Kans.:

How many of the prominent generals of the rebellion on both sides are alive now?

Do not believe there are more than a dozen.

Reader, Valparaiso, Ind.:

Please give "handkerchief" and "fan" flirtations.

We cannot take space to answer such silly questions.

Sub, Veedersburg, Ind.:

Give the address of J. W. Mackey, the bonanza king.

San Francisco, Cal., but he spends most of his time in New York.

G. R. W., Miles, Ill.:

Where and how can I procure a correct record of the old Moravian church of Germany as far back as 1770?

Do not know.

G. W. H, Port Austin: Your question concerning codling moth was turned over to the editor of the BLADE Farm, and it will be answered there. Send all such queries to him, not to the Bureau.

F. S. (no postoffice):

What was the first dispatch sent by Prof Morse from New York to Baltimore?

"What hath God wrought!" The first news message was the nomination of Polk for the Presidency.

J. F. B., Sturgis, Dak.:

Is there a state in the Union where the colored vote outnumbers the white vote?

Yes—Mississippi and South Carolina. White and colored voters are almost equal in Louisiana.

M. T., Gnadenhutten, O.:

How many postage stamps are made every year?

The latest report at hand shows that 1,046,107,348 letters and 324,556,440 postal cards were mailed in a year. This does not include letters sent abroad.

S. C. S., Paradise Valley, Nev.:

Will you have the kindness to inform me if any prominent Democratic paper advocates prohibition or temperance, and if none let me know what one is most in favor of temperance.

A number of Democratic papers in the South advocate prohibition, but the Bureau is not able to find a list of them.

J. P., Alexis, Ill.:

If a family from England (who are citizens of England) when on a visit to this country have a child born to them, and return to England, can the child when grown claim protection from the United States as a citizen of the United States?

No.

Sub., Athens, Tenn.:

1. What is the charge against Fitz John Porter, and what is meant by his relief? 2. What is meant by the phrase "jeopardy of limb," as used in the constitution of the United States?

1. Read editorial article, "Fitz John Porter," on the fourth page of the BLADE of February 25. 2. Shall not be maimed.

W. W., Monroe, Mich.:

Is the following correctly quoted, and who is the author: "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long?"

That is correct, according to Oliver Goldsmith. He was born in 1728; died in 1774. Edward Young wrote, "Man wants but little, nor that little long." He was born in 1684; died in 1765.

F., Farmington, W. Va.:

1. In how many states in the Union is petroleum produced? 2. What is the meaning of "runs," "total shipments," "charters" and "clearances," as quoted on enclosed clipping?

1. Six states produce it in paying quantities. 2. "Runs" means the amount produced at the wells. You certainly know the meaning of shipments, charters and clearances.

Sub., Jordan, Neb.:

1. Was Randall ever Speaker of the House? 2. Did the Democrats have a majority in both houses at the time? 3. Was the Missouri compromise ever repealed by Congress?

1. Yes, three years. 2. No. 3. The "Omnibus bill" virtually repealed it, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act left all the territories open to slavery.

T. B. M., Wayne, W. Va:

1. Is the Panama ship canal enterprise under the auspices of international or national authority, or is it owned and controlled by private corporations? 2. Where is Sheepshead bay?

1. The charter was granted by the Columbian government to a French company, and most of the shares were taken by French capitalists. 2. In Kings county, N. Y., two miles northeast of Coney Island.

J. A. P., Dow, Ind.:

Would you be so kind as to give again the recipe for making hard wood finish?

Melt together 40 parts chalk, 50 resin, and 4 linseed oil; to this should be added 1 part of oxide of copper, and afterwards 1 part sulphuric acid. This last ingredient must be added carefully. The mixture, while hot, is applied with a brush, and forms, when dry, a varnish as hard as stone. This is an excellent application to protect post, tubs, or other wooden articles which are set in the earth.

A. D., Mendota, Wis.:

Please give the names of hospitals for insane in Ohio.

There are institutions for the insane at Carthage, Athens, Dayton, Newburgh, Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus. The institution at Toledo is known as the Northwestern Insane Asylum: the county owns the building, and the officials are appointed by the county commissioners; the state, however, provides for 90 patients, which number is usually more than doubled.

R. E. J., Visalia, Cal.:

1. What ancient philosopher hunted for an honest man, in the daytime, with a lantern? 2. In the last National Republican convention a speech was made by some one that was cheered an unusual long time. Who made the speech?

1. Diogenes. 2. Judge West, of Ohio, was cheered about as long and heartily as any one. There was no lack of cheering, however, for any of the speakers.

N. R., Annapolis, Ind:

1. How many weekly papers are published in the United States? 2. How many daily papers? 3. What determines the Sunday on which Easter falls?

1. About 9,000. 2. About 1,000. 3. The question was settled by the council of Nice in 325, by adopting the rule which makes Easter day to be always on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21; and if the full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after. By this arrangement Easter may come as early as March 22, or as late as April 25.

D., Hardin, Or.:

1. Please give sketch of life of Ella Rodman Church. 2. How much of the $1,800,000,000 that Uncle Sam owes is at present in the sinking fund? 3. In your replies about homestead you are in error. Any citizen of the United States can homestead 160 acres wherever he can find that much government land. Any one who took 80 acres in land grant limits can now fill out his 160 acres, providing he can find vacant land enough adjoining his land.

1. All the Bureau knows is that her maiden name was McIlvaine, that she was born in 1831, and has written under the *nom de plume* of Ella Rodman. 2. Read the debt statement each month, and you will know all about it. 3. Do not remember to have said that a man could not take 160 acres of government land.

A. B., Virden, Ill.:

1. Does Queen Victoria rule England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales? 2. What are the names of the children and grandchildren of Queen Victoria?

1. Yes; her full title is Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. 2. Children—Princess Victoria; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Prince Albert, Duke of Edinburgh; Princess Helena; Princess Louise; Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany; Princess Beatrice. Grandchildren, so far as known—Friedrich Wilhelm, Charlotte, Heinrich, Victoria, Sophie, Margarethe, Albert Victor, George, Louise, Alexandra, Maud, Alfred, Marie, Victoria, Alexandra, Christian, Albert John, Victoria, Louise, Margaret, Victoria, Arthur, Alice Mary Victoria.

R. J. T., Adamsville, W. Va.:

State briefly the principles of the "Monroe Doctrine," and the causes that led to its promulgation.

In 1822 the United States recognized the independence of Mexico, which had been under the government of Spain, and this led Pres. Monroe, in December, 1823, to incorporate in his message to Congress a statement of the doctrine that it is not the policy of the United States to meddle in European politics, nor to allow the nations of the Eastern continent to interfere in our affairs. He declared, also, that any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of our hemisphere, would be opposed, as dangerous to our peace and safety.

Sub., Chillicothe, O.:

1. Where were the Federal soldiers imprisoned during the late war? 2. Under what conditions is a territory admitted as a state? 3. Where there is a legacy due an American from Ireland, how long will it remain there as his before it falls to the goverment?

1. Principally at Richmond, Va., and Andersonville, Ga. There were a number of temporary prisons at different points during the war. 2. Such conditions as Congress chooses to impose. The constitution must be acceptable to Congress, and the permanent population sufficient to entitle it to a member of Congress. 3. Do not know. A legacy or succession duty is levied on the amount of all legacies (except to husband or wife.) Children and issue, also parents and ancestors, pay one per cent. duty; brothers and sisters, and their issue, pay three per cent.; uncles and aunts, and their issue, pay five per cent.; granduncles, etc, and their issue, pay six per cent.; strangers in blood, distant relatives and illegitimate children pay ten per cent.

W. R. E., Golden City, Mo.:

1. What were the stipulations of the "Wilmot Proviso?" 2. What benefit has any person over others by receiving the thanks of Congress? 3. Why since the days of Capt. Kidd do Yankees say there's money hid?

1. The Wilmot proviso, taking its name from Mr. Wilmot, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, introduced in Congress August 6, 1846, provided that there should be no slavery in territory thereafter annexed to the United States. The "proviso" was based on the celebrated ordinance of 1787. It passed the House, but did not reach the Senate before the close of the session. The Whigs and many Northern Democrats united in supporting it. 2. None whatever; thanks won't buy bread or pay rent. 3. Because £14,000 which he buried was afterwards recovered, people supposed there must be more hid; but there is nothing to sustain such assumption.

RUBBER ROOFI

Cheapest—Best. Fire and Waterproof. Adapted for new or old roofs. at ONCE for Book Circular. INDIANA PAINT AND ROOFING CO.. Indiana

NEW WONDERS IN THE HEAVENS.

A New Nebula in the Pleiades—Photography as an Aid to Star Gazing.

A discovery of extraordinary interest has just been made by Paul and Prosper Henry, the ingenious and laborious stargazers of the Paris observatory. By means of their new photographing telescope they have found a nebula in the Pleiades which appears to be connected with the star Maia, one of the members of that famous group. The most powerful telescopes have failed to show any trace of this strange phenomenon when it is sought for with the eye alone. But it clearly impresses its image upon the photographic plate exposed to its radiation.

The Messrs. Henry have published a drawing of the new nebula. It is of a very singular shape. Starting from the star, it sweeps away in a broad curve which gradually fades into invisibility at a distance of some three minutes of arc. It produces the impression of an enormous current of nebulous matter rushing spirally into the flames of this distant sun, as if it were the fuel that feeds them. In some respects it recalls the appearance of the radiating streamers and banners of light that are seen surrounding our own sun during a total eclipse, but of course its actual magnitude is incomparably greater than that of the solar corona. Besides the great curving stream ending in the star, there is another part of the nebula more distinct and irregular which seems to be composed of flocculent masses and interrupted and confused currents, resembling some portions of the great nebula in Orion.

The discovery of this nebula is doubly interesting because it has been known for many years that there was some mysterious object in Pleiades which no telescope and no eye seemed to be able fully to grasp. As long ago as 1779 Jeaurat published a map of this star group, in which a nebula was represented. But astronomers long looked for the nebula in vain. In 1859 Tempel found a nebula in the Pleiades, but it was not in the position assigned by Jeaurat. Tempel's nebula was afterward seen by others, but it hardly ever appeared the same. Sometimes for years it could not be found at all, and it even seemed as though it was not fixed in position. The new nebula discovered in Paris does not occupy the place of Tempel's nebula, neither does it correspond to the nebula of Jeaurat. The latter was near the star Atlas, and Tempel's nebula appears to be connected with still another of these celebrated sister stars, Meroe. That three of the Pleiades should be surrounded by a nebulous mass certainly adds strength to the hypothesis of Mitchel that the members of this beautiful group are linked together in a system by themselves, an assemblage of suns lying like an island group in space.

The most significant thing about the discovery of the Henrys is the promise it gives as to the future importance of photography in exploring the heavens. The value of photographs of celestial phenomena in determining qestions of form and location has long been recognized, but if this art is going to give new eyes to astronomers and enable them to detect in the heavens objects that the sense of sight alone cannot reach, then the application which is now being made of it at the Paris observatory is likely to prove the most important advance in astronomy since the spectroscope was applied to analyzing the sun and stars. The evidence of the existence of dark or invisible bodies in space in numbers formerly undreamed of is yearly accumulating. The labors of the Messrs. Henry show there is reason to hope that we shall yet get more than a mere glimpse of the hidden wonders of the heavens.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila, Pa.

A Small State.

The prince of Monaco is no longer autocrat of the tiniest territory in Europe. Not that the ruler of that picturesque place has been deposed, but there has sprung up a new state much more limited in area than that over which he reigns; in fact, the new kingdom, or empire, or republic, or whatever it may be, is the smallest in the world, being only large enough to play cricket in. Its dimensions are 960 feet by 400 feet, and its independence arose, according to a report from Dresden, in this manner: There is a plat of land near Detensee, between Prussia and Saxony; its owner has been applied to by the authorities of each of these countries for payment of taxes; and he, naturally desiring not to pay them to the wrong party, demanded an investigation into their relative rights; and accordingly a commissioner was appointed to report on the important subject.

These international commissioners could not agree, a war between the nations was hardly considered advisable, and the result is that the owner has been left in possession of his tract of country, paying taxes to nobody. With no sovereign but himself to answer to, whether he will crown himself king, declare himself emperor and confer titles on his subject, should he have one—or whether he will become president of a republic of his own servant, is a moot point at present; but that his position is unique, if not powerful, must be admitted.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Cleveland Crest.

Ladies who have recently received notes from Miss Cleveland and invitations, have been surprised by the appearance of a crest upon her note paper and invitation cards. The crest which she has adopted is a copy of the new seal recently provided for the President, and shows the venerable bald-headed eagle, not with wings outstretched as formerly, but with his wearied pinions at rest; upon the breast of the eagle rests the familiar shield with its thirteen stripes and thirteen stars. The crest is printed in dead gold, and below it appears the words: "The President's House." This is also an innovation. All of the President's note paper, hitherto, has borne the heading "Executive Mansion, Washington," and the printed forms for nominations and other official documents have been dated in the same way, but Miss Cleveland appears to have thought the new form preferable. The note paper and invitations have been passed around and commented upon both favorably and unfavorably within the last few days.—*Washington Letter.*

Driving it Home.

The Knights of Labor are a unit in their opposition to the convict contract system. No free man with a family to provide for can compete with a convict who does not pay for the roof over his head.

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES"

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scrofula and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the CAUSE.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." Sharp, Sudden, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Rheumatic and Nervous Pains instantly relieved by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

CONDENSED T

Fluctuations in E
Years—What's the Ma
Free Trade?

London Iron and Coal Trade Review.

In 1865 the American civil war ended,
was immediately followed by a forced act
ity of trade; many joint stock compa
were formed.

In 1865 there was an Austro-Prussian w
of six weeks' duration, which considera
affected the Continental trade. There
a financial and commercial panic, a
among the failures was the celebrated fi
of Overend, Gurney & Co. A good numb
of firms collapsed through over-trading.

In 1869 there was a great extension
railways on the Continent, and business i
proved.

In 1870 and 1871 occurred the Franc
Prussian war, which, when peace was co
cluded, was followed by one of the most r
markable "booms" on record. That led
an extension of our own capacity for pr
duction, and to a vast amount of over-spe
ulation, from which we suffered for yea
indeed, the North of England Iron Ma
ufacturers' association traces our pr
ent depression to the events wh
followed the war, for they say, in reply
the Royal Commission, "the origin of t
depression from which we suffer, and whi
is now at the lowest point reached, seems
be to some extent a reaction from the co
famine period of 1872-74, and which w
perhaps due to the inflation consequent
the Franco-German war in 1870. T
amount of capital then invested was out
all proportion to the subsequent requir
ments of the trade, and the demand has n
yet overtaken the capacity for supply."

In 1874 the "boom" quickly subsided, an
wages of workmen, which had gone up b
"leaps and bounds" in the previous thr
years, fell off as rapidly, in spite of th
strikes, which were now as unsuccessful a
they had previously been successful.

1875 and 1876 were marked by many fai
ures in the iron trade, and in 1877, when th
Russo-Turkish war commenced, trade be
came more stagnant and the collapses o
manufacturers more numerous than ever.

In 1878 fear of our becoming involved i
a war with Russia had much to do with in
tensifying the depression of trade, an
there was quite a restriction of credit i
this country. This was the year in whic
the Glasgow Bank failed.

In 1879 business was exceedingly de
pressed for the first eight months, but sud
denly there sprang up an unprecedente
demand for iron for the United States, an
prices again advanced by "leaps an
bounds," though to nothing like the figure
which prevailed in the year 1873.

In 1880 the American "boom" collapsed
and our exports thither began to fall off
Still, our trade went on increasing, money
was cheap, our harvest fair, and our colo
nies were better customers. This wa
continued in 1881, when commenced th
remarkable increase of activity in ship
building, which continued over 1882 an
1883. Never had our shipyards been s
busy. There was also in 1881 a vast exten
sion of railways in the United States, whic
gave our rail mills plenty of work.

In 1882 trade generally was active, an
wages of workmen went up; but in 188
business fell off again, and 1884 and 188
have been sorry years, not so much becaus
of the decrease in the volume of business a
because of its unprofitable character. Th
harvests were good in each year, but polit
cal complications, and especially the fe
of war with Russia and Afghanistan i
1885, kept business in a very unsatisfactor
condition.

ORIGINAL LITTLE HAVANA GOULD & CO'S

IS DECIDED BY ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY (A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION,) DRAWN AT HAVANA CUBA, MARCH 13 AND 27, 1886. Tickets in Fifths. Wholes, $5.00. Fractions pro-rata.

Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by t parties in interest. it is the fairest thing in the ture of chance in existence.

For information and particulars apply to SH SEY CO., Gen. Agents, 1212 Broadway, N. Y. City M. OTTENS & CO., 619 Main street, Kansas City, HENRY HALL, 14 State St., Boston, Mass.—or D. L. GILLISPIE, No. 6 West Court St., Memph Tenn.

TOMBSTONES are often erected over persons who would to-day be alive and well if they had put prejudice and poisonous drugs aside and accepted the honest offer we have been making them for years past. That offer is, that we will send to any one sick or ailing, our Electric Medicated Appliances to suit their case on 30 days trial. If no cure is made we make no charge whatever. *Is not this a fair offer!* We are daily curing severe cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Lungs, &c. Illustrated book giving prices and full particulars, and blank for statement of case sent free. Address ELECTRIC PAD M'F'G CO., 564 State St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MUSIC.

STANDARD MUSIC BOOKS.

For Quartet Choirs.
Dow's Responses and Sentences........ 80c.
Strachauer's Church Music............ $1.00
Shepard Church Collection........... 1.00
Baumbach's Sacred Quartets.......... 2.00
Baumbach's New Collection........... 2.00
Buck's Motet Collection............. 2.00
Buck's Second Motet Collection....... 2.00
Emerson's Sacred Quartets........... 2.00
These are all collections of the best and mos refined Sacred Music.
For Choruses.
Emerson's Concert Selections. In 6 numbers, each 25c. Complete.......... $1.0
Admirable selections. Sacred and Secular. Ditson & Co. call attention to the exceedingly rich treasury of the best sacred music contained in the more than 100 Masses (by Hayden, Mozart, Beethoven and other masters) which they publish. No Choral Society or Choir should be without them. Latin and English words. Send for lists. Average price, 75c.
For the Home.
Choice Vocal Duets................... $1.00
Halfdan Kjerulf's Album of Songs.... 1.50
Very superior collections.
Leaves of Shamrock................. $1.00
100 Irish Melodies, arranged for piano.
For Music Students.
Bitters' Students' History of Music.... $2.50
The most condensed and practical history extant.
Any book mailed for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

105 Popular Songs. No two alike, for 10 cents. J. WEHMAN, 50 Chatham street, N. Y.

Pencil Sharpeners, one piece of steel. Can wear on pencil; neat, simple, convenient. Send 50 cents for sample dozen. 10c retail. Agents wanted. Geo. A. Ogle, Baltimore, Md.

DIVORCES—A. Goodrich, Attorney-at-Law, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SEEDS 8 packets Flower Seed 10c. 5 packets Vegetable Seed 10c. Postpaid. Catalogue free. J. J. BELL, Windsor, N. Y.

Free—We want every reader of this paper to send us 10c, to help pay postage, and we will send to your address our Mammoth Family Paper, THE JOURNAL, 3 months on trial, and a costly present free. THE H. C. NEWTON CO., ESSEX, CT.

6 MONTHS FREE! Send the names and addresses of 10 friends with 10c and we will send you our interesting story paper free for 6 months. THE HOME GUEST, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED Ladies who can Knit, Crochet, or do fancy work, to make goods for our trade at their homes in city or country. $5 to $10 Weekly, easily made at our business. Goods sent by mail. Send 10c for samples and postage. ETNA SILK WORKS, 265 Sixth Ave., New York.

PATENTS.

FOR PENSION, PATENTS, Address T. W. TALLMADGE, Washington, D. C.

28 years' experience as attorney prosecuting claims before the United States Departments. Recommended by Late Comptroller U.S. Treasury. I have known Theodore W. Tallmadge as a Government Claim Agent many years, and believe him to be reliable and capable in his profession. CHARLES FOSTER, Ex Gov. of Ohio, Fostoria, O.

PATENTS. F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. Send for Circular.

PATENTS, PENSIONS, CLAIMS. Patents obtained, Pensions increased, Desertion removed. Discharges procured. Blanks instructing parties how to state their cases furnished. References, Gens. Logan and Hawley. Address, PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

THE MOST PROMINENT PATENT Agents at Washington, D. C., are Louis Bag & Co., to whom all questions pertaining to pa hould be addressed. Established 1864. Advices

ND RARE FRUITS, PLANTS, SEEDS, Sorts. NONE BETTER. None Cheaper. Plants, Trees, Vines, Seeds, &c., by mail. 64 CHOICE CHEAP $1.00 SETS. For example: 15 splendid ever-blooming Roses, 15 sorts, our choice, $1; 15 sorts, $1; 15 Chrysanthemums, 15 sorts, $1; 20 Gladiolus, elegant mixed sorts, all blooming, all flowering bulbs, $1. 36 PACKETS CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, $1; or 17 29 PACKETS CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS, $1; or 14 for 50c., or 7 for 25c. table and 8 pkts. Choice Flower Seeds, 50c. 1 Kieffer Standard Pear, 1 Russian Quince, $1; 12 Grape Vines, 4 sorts, $1, or 12 all Concord, $1. 100 Strong Strawberry plants, 5 Hardy Catalpa, $1. 30 Sweet Chestnuts and 1 Japan or Giant, $1. 45 Mulberries, 15 each White, $1. For the other 52 $1 sets and 1,001 things beside, send for our valuable E. Everything kept in the Nursery line, from pot plants to forest trees of GRAPE VINES, and FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES of ALL SIZES 4.15 for $3.00! viz: NIAGARA, EMPIRE STATE, EARLY VICTOR, WYOMING RED, and GOLDEN POCKLINGTON. E STORRS & HARRISON CO. PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO.

OILOGRAPH PORTRAITS. $4 OUTFIT FREE! AGENTS! You can make from $25 to $50 a week collecting small pictures to be copied and enlarged. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send at once for full particulars to A. DUNNE & CO., 56 Reade St., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

Sure Cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse M.C., 2836 Hickory st. St. Louis Mo

TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GUIDE Alice B. Stockham, M. D. The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free. Cloth, $2.00; Morocco, $2.75. SANITARY PUB. CO., Chicago.

FREE A book worth $10, on LOVE & Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub Co., Newark, N.J. Send stamps for post'g.

SEXUAL Weakness and Lost Manhood, quickly and positively cured. Send for our illustrated book mailed FREE to all afflicted. Address, The Clarke Medical Co., East Haddam, Conn.

PILES Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C. J. Mason, 78 Nassau st., N.Y.

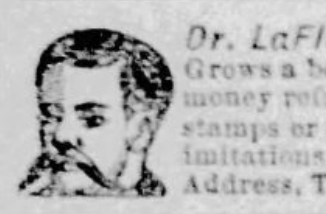
MEN ONLY. A Quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proofs. Book sent sealed, free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. SAFE, Effectual, with ELIXIR of Pennyroyal (free), they never fail. Particulars 4c. Dr. J. V. STANTON, Station "L," New York City.

CONSUMPTION AND LUNG AFFECTIONS CURED. A remedy lately discovered by a German physician by which hundreds of cases have been cured. We will send free to any sufferer a book containing full particulars, treatise and directions for Home Cure. DR. WM. F. G. NOETLING & Co., P. O. Box 450, East Hampton, Conn.

SALVATOR— Men only. Stops all unnatural emissions at once. No drugs. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address SALVATOR M'F'G CO., Lock Box 266, Cleveland, Ohio.

HAVE YOU A Stomach that is a source of continual torment? You may obtain permanent relief by using Anti-Dyspeptine, prepared from the private formula of an eminent English specialist. Cure guaranteed. Circular free. One Dollar per package. Private Formula Co., Lebanon, Ohio. Lock Box 760.



Dr. LaFIEUS' FRENCH MOUSTACHE VIGOR Grows a beard on the smoothest face in 20 days or money refunded. Never fails. Sent on receipt of 50c stamps or silver; 3 packages for $1. Beware of cheap imitations; none other genuine. Send for circular. Address, T. W. SAXE, box 22, Warsaw, Ind. U. S. A.

DRUNKENNESS or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured in any of its stages. All desire or craving for stimulants entirely removed. Medicine can be given without knowledge of the patient, by placing it in coffee, tea or articles of food. Cures guaranteed. Send for particulars. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE! So great is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we will mail enough to convince you, FREE. Send 10 2c stamps to cover expense & postage. B.S. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N.J.

LADIES! Superfluous Hair is forever removed by the application of "PILLA SOLVENE." Particulars, 6 cts. "ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS" rapidly reduce Superfluous Flesh. Particulars 4 cents. Wilcox Specific Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES PILLS OF TANSY are Perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Sealed particulars 2 cts. Wilcox Specific Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO LADIES! Dr. FRY'S Compound PILLS of Tansy and Pennyroyal are a Positive Cure for all diseases and troubles peculiar to ladies. For sealed particulars and testimonials send 4c. in stamps. UNIVERSITY CHEMICAL PREPARATION WORKS, 249 S. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

SECRETS OF LIFE Sent FREE; sealed. Private adviser, 24 illustrations, all languages. Contains copies of our Diplomas, Certificates and Testimonials of Cure. Correspondence sacredly private. Dr Lucas Private Dispensary., 132 Clark St., Chicago.

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY, PILLS or FEMALE, WEAKNESS AND DECAY. A life experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial packages. Send Stamp for sealed particulars. Address, Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

FREE TO MEN Who suffer from Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Exhausted Vitality, etc. A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS, together with Sealed Treatise and Testimonials, will be sent on receipt of 2 stamps. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS are to be found in the "SCIENCE of HEALTH," for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Despondency, etc. A copy of this book will be sent free, sealed. Address SCIENCE of HEALTH, 129 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

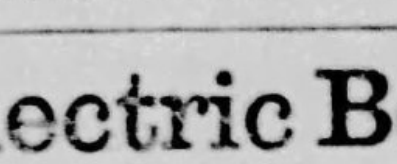
TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

PENNYROYAL PILLS "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2818 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

RUPTURE Absolutely Cured in 30 to 90 Days by Dr. Pierce's Pat. Electric Elastic Truss. Warranted only ELECTRIC TRUSS in the world. Different from all others. Perfect Retainer; ease and comfort night and day. Cured famous Dr. J. Simms, of N. Y., and 600 others. Avoid worthless imitations. Illus. pamphlet free. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 133 Madison Street, Chicago.

TO WEAK MEN



Suffering any debility through indiscretion or excesses we warrant this NEW IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSORY to be a positive remedy. It is made for the one specific purpose—cure of generative weakness— giving a continuous, mild, soothing current of Electricity directly through all weaken ed parts, which MUST restore former health and vigor. The current is felt instantly upon application. "PAMPHLET NO. 1" for 4 cents postage. R. CLARK ELECTRIC CO., 199 & 201 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Belt Free To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts. Price $5. A positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Standard Medical Work For Young and Middle-Aged Men. ONLY $1 BY MAIL, POSTPAID. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE to All.

KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample free to anybody. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

ELECTRIC BELT, Suspensory, etc., made by FLETCHER & CO., Cleveland, O., for Kidneys, Pain, Nervousness. Pay agents big. Circular free.

ALL PERSONS suffering from youthful errors, loss of vigor, or premature old age, I have a positive cure. Circulars free. Address C. B. Arnold, Lock Box, 337, DesMoines, Iowa.

WEAK MEN! Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York.

RUPTURE Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send Stamp for pamphlet. ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES. DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO.

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-street, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHAWLS GIVEN AWAY! To any lady who will agree to show to her friends and try to influence sales, we will send free by mail 1 elegant medium size plaid shawl on receipt of 23 cts. P. O. stamps to pay postage and packing expenses. BRISTOL MFG. CO., 329 Broadway, New York.

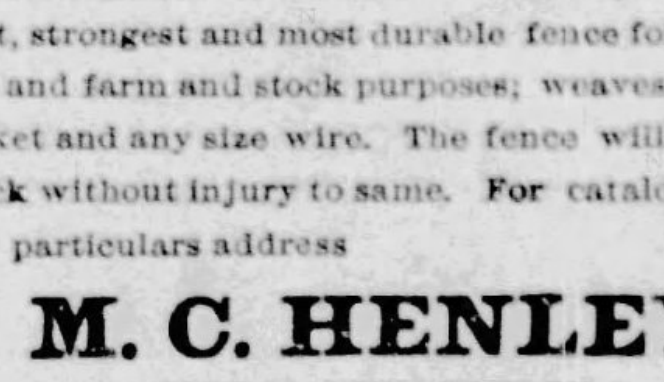
ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. Low prices, easy payment. Send for Catalogue. Address Weaver Organ & Piano Co., YORK, PA.

You Can Invest Your Money In KANSAS CITY with perfect safety to pay 8 per cent. per annum principal and interest guaranteed on first class Real Estate Security. Interest payable semi-annually. Eastern capitalists are respectfully requested to correspond with the undersigned, who will cheerfully forward any desired information. Real Estate Bonds for sale with semi-annual interest coupons attached, bearing 8 per cent. interest in amounts from $500 to $5,000. References, Merchants' National Bank and Bank of Commerce. Walter Harwood & Stevens, REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INVESTMENTS, 125 West 6th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

I START MEN OF SMALL MEANS in the New lucrative business of "HOME PHOTOGRAPHY." By the New Dry (Gelatine) Process Men or Women with no experience make first-class Photographs of Persons, Groups, Buildings, or Animals. Materials cost 50c. for 1 dozen large Photos, that sell for $4 to $6. Affords Steady Work and Big Profits operated with other business, or at home, or from house to house. (It's no peddling delusion). It's a regular trade, worthy attention. Apparatus is portable & cheap, set up indoors or outdoors. To EARNEST applicants (one copy) of process illustrated FREE. Sample Photos 10 cts. FRANKLIN PUTNAM, M'fr & Dealer Photo. Apparatus, 483, 485 Canal St. N.Y.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES. OVER 400,000 IN USE.

Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.



HENLEY'S IMPROVED MONARCH FENCE MACHINE. PATENTED. The only practical machine in use that makes the fence in the field wherever wanted; makes the best, strongest and most durable fence for general use and farm and stock purposes; weaves any size picket and any size wire. The fence will turn all stock without injury to same. For catalogue and full particulars address M. C. HENLEY, SOLE MANUFACTURER, Factory, 523 to 533 North 16th st., Richmond, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED.

BIG PAY For introducing Buckeye Churn. E. F. BEARD, Republic, Ohio.

$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents for the beautiful book "Mother, Home and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illus. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. Treat, 199 Clark st., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—$50 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. J. F. HILL & Co., Augusta, Me.

$4 to $5 A DAY in your own town selling the Nickel Tidy Holder. Over 50,000 sold. Every family buys them. Sample and Agents' price list by mail 16c. in 2c. stamps. W. Hasselbach, Box C 51, Sandusky, O.

$525.00 PER MONTH AND A $3.50 OUTFIT FREE to AGENTS AND CANVASSERS. The Biggest Thing on Earth, and a chance of a lifetime. Our new enlarged Electro Portraits are the finest in the World. Address W. H. CHIDESTER & SON, 28 Bond St., New York. Mention Blade.

WE WANT SALESMEN EVERYWHERE, Local & Traveling. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms, stating Experience and salary wanted. SLOAN & CO., Manufacturers, 294 George St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED— By the Worcester, Mass. Employment and Novelty Co., boys and girls who would like to earn a few dollars in spare time, to sell an article used by every family in the land. Send 10 cents for samples to sell by.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in the world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. True & Co., Augusta, Me.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Canvassing outfit and Particulars FREE. STANDARD SILVER WARE CO., Boston, Mass.

WOMAN WANTED SALARY $35 to $50 for our business in her locality. Responsible house. References exchanged. GAY BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY. TEA SETS, &c., to Ladies who act as agents for us. ATLANTIC TEA CO., Fitchburg, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

$5 A DAY AND EXPENSES GUARANTEED. Agents Wanted in every County. Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered. Don't miss it. Illustrated Catalogue Samples and Full Particulars FREE. Novelty Silver Plate Co., Wallingford, Conn.

FREE! $2 SAMPLES fastest selling invention ever introduced sent free to energetic men and women seeking permanent employment. There is big money for every reader of this paper during leisure hours. Send for full particulars and investigate the easiest money-making business in America. We furnish all kinds of printed matter free of charge. This saves talking and makes it easier for inexperienced persons. Try it. Address, A. D. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

ALL FRONTIER ADVENTURE IN ONE VOLUME. PIONEER HEROES AND DARING DEEDS. The most thrilling adventures of all great frontier heroes with Indians, outlaws and wild

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., PUBLISHERS. | D. R. LOCKE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, one year, $1,00, six months, 60 cents, three months, 35 cents. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our best terms to agents for club of any size, every eleventh copy free, or the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

Circulation Last Week, 122,000.

The Most Liberal Offer Ever Made.

A Good Watch for an Hour's Work

Any person—man, woman, boy or girl—who will raise a club of TEN for the WEEKLY BLADE, at its lowest and only price, One Dollar each, will receive a warranted Waterbury Watch, free, by mail.

To secure this valuable premium, the ten names must be sent in at one time, with the price, $10. No other terms will be regarded.

Any one can raise a club of Ten for the WEEKLY BLADE anywhere, in a very little time. It is easy to get subscribers for the BLADE, for everybody ought to have it, and 200,000 families will have it this winter.

Take hold at once and get your watch. We will mail them, in every case, the day we receive the club.

We warrant every watch we send. There is no way in which a reliable time-piece can be so easily obtained.

A warranted watch for Ten yearly subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE; or, if preferred we will send either "Nasby in Exile," or "Andersonville" in lieu of the watch

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE business of the country for a week past has been almost featureless. There is a slight increase in sales of goods reported at various distributing centers. There is a hopeful feeling among merchants, though the manufacturing interests are perplexed by the enormous increase of labor troubles, which have the immediate effect of paralyzing business, as it is impossible to forecast what the future may bring forth. The business failures for the past week amounted to 227, showing an excess over the previous week, and also as to the corresponding week in either of the last four years.

THE investigations of the Cincinnati *Price Current* into the area and condition of the winter wheat crops of the Mississippi river valley, as published in that paper, are given below. The comparison as to acreage is made with the area sown last year which in each state is considered 100: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, 100; Kansas, 95; Illinois and Missouri, 90—total about 96½ per cent. The inference drawn from the reports of condition is: Tennessee and Michigan, 95; Missouri and Indiana, 94; Ohio and Kentucky, 93; Kansas, 92; and Illinois, 91. In some cases the condition was reported as "uncertain," the ground being covered with snow, but this is a favorable fact.

THE Senate this week will further consider the DUSTIN and other cases in which the papers have been refused by order of the President. The House will have the annual appropriation bills before it.

THE Senate has rejected the nominations of CHASE and PILLSBURY for internal revenue collectors at Portland and Boston respectively. These two fellows were prominent in the attempt to politically revolutionize the state of Maine several years ago by fraudulent after-election devices, *a la* the Cincinnati "boodle" gang.

THE Fitz John Porter bill has been favorably reported by a majority of the Senate committee on Military Affairs. Gen. LOGAN will prepare a minority report.

THE last mint report gives the amount of gold in the public treasury of the United States, in the banks and in private hands, as $553,810,148.

THE national House of Representatives has passed the bill to attach the "Panhandle" of Idaho to Washington territory. The area of territory thus proposed to be transferred is not very large, only about twice that of the state of Delaware, and contains a population of between 10,000 and 12,000.

MR. LOGAN has introduced a bill in the Senate providing that the President be authorized to invite the governments of America with whom the government of the United States has diplomatic relations to send delegates to an international American congress, to be held at such time and place as may be designated, for the purpose of agreeing upon and recommending for adoption to their respective governments a definite plan of arbitration of all questions and disputes that may now or hereafter exist between them; and authorizing the President to appoint such a number of delegates from the United States as he may see fit, not to exceed ten in number, to be divided equally between political parties, who shall serve without compensation other than their expenses, and to take such other steps as may be necessary for the execution of the act, and that $20,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses.

WORD comes from Washington that there has already been an understanding arrived at between the tariff protective Democrats in the House in regard to the Morrison bill now being considered by the committee on Ways and Means, and that it is to be dispatched in much shorter work than was the other tariff bill by the same author. The bill wil be slaughtered without mercy.

THE bill of WARNER MILLER which is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to establish a savings bank system under the Postoffice department has several highly commendable features. One is the issue at all money-order offices of 10 pose, and cancelled by the postmaster. Any one holding one of these cards with postal savings stamps affixed and canceled to the amount of $3 shall receive the same pass-book credit as if the sum had been deposited in lawful money at any postoffice in the United States.

CLEVELAND has had the temerity to nominate Commodore TRUXTON for rear admiral. TRUXTON will be remembered as the commandant at the Norfolk navy-yard who ordered a tablet, with an inscription referring to the rebellion, to be removed, and whose wholesale removals of Union veterans to make places for ex-rebel soldiers created such discussion a few months ago. The Senate should promptly reject the appointment.

FRED DOUGLASS having tendered his resignation as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, the President has appointed JAMES C. MATHEWS, a colored man from New York, to succeed him.

FROM the tone of dispatches received by the Chinese minister from Canton, where the news of the outrages on the Pacific coast have produced great excitement, and where retaliation on American residents is threatened, the situation in China is regarded as serious by the Washington authorities.

THE subscriptions to the fund for Gen. HANCOCK'S widow now foot up a total of $33,745. The general's Missouri farm is said to be plastered with mortgages and "the remainder of his estate consists principally of debts," says an intimate friend of the family. The poor widow is actually penniless, save for the fund now being collected. It concerns the honor of the country that the widow of the hero of Gettysburg shall be relieved not only from present poverty but from anxiety about the future. It is not a question of charity at all, but of the partial payment of a debt which can never be wholly discharged.

THE ballot box in the famous precinct A, Ward 4, of Cincinnati, was inspected by the legislative investigating committee on Saturday, and the ballots counted. They found 997 ballots instead of 996 given on the returns. Of these 200 were strung with their faces in an opposite direction from the remaining 797. The 200 were straight Democratic tickets, and the numbers stamped upon them appeared uniformly near the same place at the bottom of the ticket, while there is a diversity in the position of the number of the remaining 797 tickets. They also found that the four Republican candidates for Senator had received from 63 to 69 votes each, instead of 48 as reported in the returns.

THE various municipal elections in Maine show a decided drift in favor of Republicanism. They were an unbroken series of victories for the Republican ticket.

AN exodus of negroes from North and South Carolina to the extreme West has begun, and thousands are preparing to join in the movement.

A PROJECT is on foot to bridge the Mississippi river at Memphis. The money necessary to the work has been subscribed by New York capitalists. As soon as Congressional action is favorably had the work of construction is to begin.

THE anti-Chinese leaguers on the Pacific coast are shipping the Celestials east as rapidly as possible, and the people of Arizona and New Mexico are organizing against the hated Mongolians.

THE Tories undertook to make Mr. GLADSTONE show his hand with regard to Ireland by threatening to withhold supplies, but the trick failed of its purpose through the Premier's adroitness. At present it looks as if the latter were master of the situation, in spite of the rumors of a possible dissolution of the Parliment and an appeal to the country through a new election. It is quite possible that this may be Mr. GLADSTONE'S programme, should he be pushed to extremities.

ENGLAND is having a good deal of trouble with her new territorial acquisition, Burmah. It was a good deal easier to annex it to the British Empire than to govern it afterwards. Gen. PRENDERGAST has his hands full, and is constantly sending for reinforcements. The capital is under martial law, predatory bands are formed as fast as they are broken up, and altogether the situation is not pleasant. It is not unlikely that England may call upon China as the nominal suzerain of Burmah, according to a recent treaty, to take care of the natives.

M. PASTEUR, the celebrated French hydrophobia doctor, has announced to the Medical academy that his system of inoculation has proved successful in 325 cases of persons bitten by mad dogs. It failed once because the patient was not brought to him in season. This is a great step forward in medicine.

THE Panama canal scheme is in a parlous state. M. ROUSSEAU, the agent sent out by the French government, is on his way home, and will report that the ditch can not be finished as a sea-level canal, like that at Suez, but must be changed to a canal with locks, the higher levels to be supplied with water from the Chagres river and other streams. This is in direct opposition to the assurances given by DE LESSEPS, that a sea-level ditch was practicable, which assurance was the main reason for the preference given to the Panama route by the Paris conference in 1879, against the opinion of the United States delegates, who preferred the Nicaragua route. DE LESSEPS, in order to raise money, has applied to the French government for permission to issue a lottery loan of 600,000,000 francs, as the canal company's funds are exhausted.

SERVIA and Bulgaria have at last signed a treaty of peace, and Prince ALEXANDER has issued a decree ordering the demobilization of the Bulgariam army. It is probable that this has been brought about largely by the conviction that Russia was the determined enemy of both sovereigns, and that to go to war with each other would only give her the chance to carry out her ambitious designs the more easily. In fact, the two peoples should be friends, having many interests in common. Should the present treaty be put upon a firm basis, it may lay the foundation for a great Balkan confederation which would be powerful enough to set at naught all the rapacious plans of Russia and Austria.

CHOLERA has broken out on a Greek brigantine at Venice. This is the first reported appearance of the disease 1886.

REMOVALS.

facts and figures are e New York *Herald's* als, concerning the n the Senate and the on the matter of sending papers which the former body has requested. ere are about 4,000 offices to be filled by Presidential appointment "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Of these 4,000 positions, CLEVELAND has filled between 1,800 and 1,900 with new men. About 1,200 of these appointments were to fill vacancies by death, resignation or the expiration of terms. In the remainder—643 in number—he "suspended" officers before the expiration of their four year terms, and appointed men of his own selection in their places. It appears from this account that in less than a year after his accession CLEVELAND has seen nearly a third of the Presidential offices—1,200 out of 4,000—fall into his hands in the natural course, by death, resignation or expiring of terms. At this rate, by the time he had held office three years nearly all these 4,000 places would have become vacant and would have been filled by him with Democrats, even had he refused to remove or suspend a single office-holder of this class.

Of the 643 whom he has suspended before the expiration of their terms it is only fair to suppose that a certain considerable proportion were suspended "for cause"—that is to say, on the proper ground of dishonesty, incapacity or lack of attention to their duties. According to the rule laid down in various letters and public professions, it was understood that he would make no removals except for cause. Hence when officers were "suspended," which is the lawful term for removal, they thought themselves entitled to know the offences with which they were charged. A good many of these suspended men have testified that they asked in vain; that they wrote to the President a request to know of what they were accused, but received no answer.

A careful scrutiny made in Washington of the localities in which the 643 officers suspended by the President served shows some curious results. To understand what follows it must be remembered that the figures refer only to cases of officers "suspended" or removed before the expiration of their terms of office, and not in any case to places made vacant by death, resignation or the expiration of terms. Everybody conceded the right of the President to fill such vacancies with men of his own party and selection, and it is a fact that the Republican Senate has not yet refused to confirm any man nominated by the President to fill a vacancy. It has in some cases shown the President that he has made an unfit nomination and asked him to withdraw the name, which so far as is known he has done. The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following interesting figures regarding these offices:

> The scrutiny of the list of suspensions shows that in two states—Maryland and Connecticut—the President has suspended or removed no office-holder. He has in these two states appointed only to places which fell vacant.
>
> In some other states, however, he has made a large number of removals—in Indiana 33, in New York 34, in Wisconsin 28, in Illinois 27, and, what seems odd, in Iowa 25. The Republican office-holders in a state of so moderate a population as Iowa must have been uncommonly dishonest, incapable or inattentive to their duties if the President lived up to his pledges and promises.
>
> In Ohio there have been 23 removals; across the river in Kentucky only 9. In Massachusetts there have been only 8 removals, but in little Vermont 7; in New Hampshire 6, in Maine 10, in Louisiana 15, in Minnesota 14, and the same number in Mississippi. In North Carolina, thanks perhaps to suave and persuasive ways of Sen. Ransom, 23 office-holders have been removed; in South Carolina only 6. In Missouri 21 were removed, in Nebraska only 7, in Kansas 12, and in Virginia 27, in Alabama 13, in Arkansas 12, but in California 28. Colorado saw 9 removals, Florida 8, Delaware 3, Georgia only 6, Michigan 16 against Wisconsin's 28, Nevada 1, New Jersey 7, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 27. In Texas 17 office-holders were either dishonest, incapable or inattentive to their duties, for that many have been removed; in Tennessee 11, in West Virginia 6, and in Rhode Island 2, which completes the list of states. There were besides these 29 office-holders thought unfit for their places in the territories.
>
> Finally, in the list of removals stand ten chief and associate judges in the territories, 62 consuls general and consuls, seven surveyors general, four governors and secretaries of territories, sixteen Indian agents and inspectors and three secretaries of legation.
>
> A study of this long list shows some curious features. In two states, Connecticut and Maryland, there have been no removals at all. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa there have been a total of 108 removals. In four corresponding southern states, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, only 45. Michigan and Wisconsin together show 48 removals, Ohio and Indiana 56 and New York and Pennsylvania only 61. In the whole South there have been 174 removals, in the whole West 227, in the Northern Atlantic states 101 and in the Southern Atlantic states 73.
>
> On the theory that Mr. Cleveland has removed men for cause, it is certainly curious that he should have discovered 23 unfit men in North Carolina and only twelve in Georgia and South Carolina together; or that he should have found 23 unfit in Ohio and only nine across the river in Kentucky; or that in Vermont seven should have proved unfaithful and only eight in much more populous Massachusetts.
>
> It is scarcely to be wondered at that senators, many of whom are as curious as men say old women are, should wish to see the papers which would solve the mystery of these removals. But the public is also curious. It wants to know not merely why men were removed, but also on whose recommendation, indorsement and solicitation their successors were appointed.
>
> But Mr. Cleveland so far holds it is none of the public's business. That is a mistake in Mr. Cleveland.

WHAT will the President do concerning the offices for which his nominations are rejected by the Senate? Will he extend his bull-headedness to a defiance of provisions of law, as he has already defied the Senate's prerogative, and public opinion also? The United States statutes provide that if "the Senate shall refuse to advise and consent to the appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then and not otherwise the President shall nominate another person, as soon as practicable, to the same session of the Senate, for the office." The Senate has refused unless it may know the reasons for suspension. Mr. CLEVELAND must either nominate somebody else, or transgress the law. To leave the office vacant until the adjournment of Congress and then to reappoint the rejected nominee is impracticable, under the law, much as GROVER would doubtless like to do it.

THERE are now eight territories: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Of these Arizona, Dakota and Wyoming send Republican delegates to Congress. The delegates from the rest except Utah, which sends a delegate elected on the "People's ticket," although it is really a Democratic territory, are Democrats. Washington, which sends a Democratic delegate to this Congress has a Republican population and has heretofore sent a Republican delegate. It will thus be seen that, politically, the territories are about equally divided, and if all e admitted now neither party would an advantage.

THE PROFITS OF MANUFACTURING.

The free traders of the MORRISON and HURD school are continually dinning into the ears of the people the stupendous falsehood that the profits of manufacturing are from 40 to 72 per cent. on the invested capital. They hold up the manufacturers as getting enormously rich on "the high prices rendered possible by the tariff," and subjecting their employes to starvation wages. These abominably false statements are repeated with a persistency worthy of a better cause, probably with the hope that the people will finally accept them as true.

If they are true, then the workingmen of the United States are fools without remedy, and the capitalists are idiots. There are in the banks of New York alone at least $30,000,000 to-day, of idle money, waiting for favorable investment. There are thousands of hard-working, economical farmers and workingmen who have their savings invested at 6 per cent. per annum. Our holders of government bonds get 3, 3½ and 4 per cent. for their money—and be it remembered that many millions of these bonds are held at home, by men who would put their money in anything else that would bring them a larger income. Now, if manufacturing pays so largely, why is not all this money invested in new manufacturing enterprises? The field is open to all. Any one may start a cotton or a woolen mill, or an iron or steel foundry, or an establishment for the manufacture of any staple product protected by the tariff. Why is it not done?

If these statements of the free traders are true, why do not the workingmen themselves, in some protected industry, combine, put their savings into a common fund, and set up business in their own line, and realize this 40 to 72 per cent., instead of letting it go into the pockets of the "monopolists?" For example, the state of Connecticut is largely manufacturing. It contains about 250,000 people who have in the savings banks in that and other states about $90,000,000, at 4 per cent. interest. Probably 200,000 of these people are workers in factories and mills. Many of them are as competent to make calculations and manage business as the best of the manufacturers. Why do they not combine their intelligence, energy, and money, and share in this business? There are difficulties in combinations, we admit, very great difficulties, but none which can for a moment stand in the way of 40 per cent. profit, with a body of men having command of $90,000,000. The allurement of 40 per cent. on that capital is $36,000,000, and it is held that with all the sharpness, business faculty, enterprise, and love of money possessed by 200,000 people, they cannot put forth their power and seize the prize which lies at their feet. It would be the easiest thing in the world to snatch it. If they only detached a million from the ninety and put it into manufacturing, adding the 40 per cent. profit to the business annually, in 20 years they would have a gain of more than six times $33,000,000.

Where did any one see an opportunity to make from 40 to 72 per cent in legitimate manufacturing, that was not eagerly seized upon? Such a thing was never seen. The pretenses of the free traders are utterly false. Manufacturing pays no better than many other lines of business while the risks are enormously greater. The colossal lying in regard to the profits of manufacturing has no parallel, and the sinners who were crushed by the fall of the tower of Siloam were saints in comparison with modern free traders in the matter of truth telling.

HANCOCK'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. CLEVELAND has sent the name of Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY to the Senate to fill the major-generalship made vacant by he death of Gen. W. S. HANCOCK. Of late years he has been known as a brave officer and skillful commander in the Indian wars of the west. His appointment was more or less of a surprise, as there were other generals who considered their chances of promotion equal if not superior to those of those of the lucky nominee.

GEN. TERRY is not a West Pointer, and had no military experience previous to the war of the rebellion. He was born at Hartford, Conn., November 10, 1827. He is a graduate of Yale, and after he left his *alma mater*, studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1848. He served as clerk of the New Haven county courts from 1854 to 1860. He was commander of the New Haven company of the 2d regiment of Connecticut militia from 1854 to the outbreak of the war, and led it to the field in the first three months' campaign in Virginia, in which he was conspicuous, and engaged in the first battle of Bull Run.

He was colonel of the 7th Connecticut volunteers in 1861, and in Gen. SHERMAN'S Port Royal (S. C.) expedition, November, 1861, and in the department of the South to April, 1862. He was promoted to brigadier-general United States volunteers in April, 1862. He engaged in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Ga., and also in the action of Pocotaligo, S. C. He commanded a division of the 10th corps, and engaged in the battle on James Island, South Carolina, and the operations against Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Gregg.

He was promoted to the command of a division of the 10th corps, army of the James, and was in the battles of Chester Station, Downey's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Fussel's Mills, Petersburg, New Market Heights, New Market Roads and Williamsburg Road. He commanded the 10th corps from May to August and from October to December, 1864. He led the attack on Fort Fisher, resulting in its capture, and was made brevet major general U. S. volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services. In January, 1865, he was made brigadier-general of the United States army. He commanded a corps and was engaged in the capture of Wilmington, N. C., action of Northeast Creek, N. C., and was appointed commander of the department of Virginia in June, 1865. He became brevet major-general for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Wilmington. Since September, 1866, he has been commander of the department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* says that, of the dozen remaining "wet" counties of Georgia, several are now agitating petitions for elections on the question of prohibition, and predicts that it will not be long until every county in the state will prohibtory.

ONE YEAR OF POWER.

Toledo Daily Blade, March 4.

One year ago to-day GROVER CLEVELAND was inaugurated President of the United States. It needs only that we should take a glance back over those twelve fleeting months, and recall the feeling of the rejoicing Democracy of the country then, comparing it with the attitude of the same party to-day, to see that GROVER CLEVELAND has been, in a great measure, a failure, viewed from a Bourbon standpoint, at least. He has embittered and alienated a very large portion of his party; he has pleased very few. He started out as a second MOSES, with the implied purpose of leading the Democracy out of the wilderness wherein they had so long dwelt, and of marshaling them into the Canaan of perennial power in the nation.

They were willing enough to go thither, but the motley crowd of ragged, unkempt partisans objected to the route and the method of march. All the outworn dogmas, the impracticable, reactionary ideas that have been their political fetiches so long, were too dear to their hearts to be cast away as the worthless rubbish that they are; and they refused utterly to worship, in sincerity and truth, the new god of civil service reform which CLEVELAND set up for their adoration. They longed for the milk and honey of official patronage, but the route by which CLEVELAND desired to lead was too long for them. To observe the theory of civil service reform, and turn no competent official out until his term expired, was a process too lingering for the wild-eyed Bourbon hordes, mad with joy that they were now in sight of the spoils. They would not enter by the door held open, but broke in by force and fraud—two favorite political weapons of the Democracy.

Where a Republican incumbent was a faithful, honest, competent official, and his term of office not too close upon its end, charges were manufactured—of what unimagined vileness is yet a secret of the "private papers" pigeon-holes of the executive departments—and his suspension was accomplished. With the minor offices—those under the control of the heads of departments—nearly every Republican was long ago turned adrift and a Bourbon installed in all places, save only those which come under the protection of the civil service law.

Then came the question of confirming the appointments of the President to those Presidential offices from which men had been suspended on false and malicious charges, formulated by the Bourbon spoilsmen. The Senate requested that all papers should be sent to it regarding the conduct of some of these offices. For that body to confirm the new appointee would be to agree to the suspension of his predecessor, and the Senators did not wish to act blindly in this matter. The President had declared that no man should be removed simply for political reasons, but only for "cause." The Senate desired to know these causes. There have 643 men been thus suspended. To agree to their suspension would be to justify the President; and this the Senate will not do, unless it knows the reason for suspending them.

Mr. CLEVELAND was thus placed in the dire dilemma in which he now stands. To give those reasons for removal to the Senate would show to the people one or the other of the following things:

First—that CLEVELAND is a pretender and a Pharisee, in claiming close adhesion to the spirit of civil service reform, if it proved that they were suspended only because they were Republicans, after he had declared with emphasis, in the most public manner, times without number, that he would remove no officer for purely political reasons.

Second—That the Democratic leaders and politicians all over the land are unmitigated scoundrels, liars, and backbiters, in making false, malicious and libelous charges against honest men and competent officials, for the purpose of hoodwinking CLEVELAND, securing their suspension and the appointment of Democrats to their positions.

What could CLEVELAND do in such a strait, but to take the course he is now pursuing—to refuse to give the Senate the information it asks?

But in doing so he has brought upon himself the condemnation of all right-minded men, even of his own party. The New York *World* and the *Sun*, both recognized as among the leading Democratic papers of the country, condemn the recent message on this subject. He is doomed; he will be the scape-goat for the sins of his own party, or rather the spoils half of it.

Altogether, the issues of the year have been between the President and his own party, rather than of the administration with the Republican party. Outside of the question as to the obligation of the President to submit his papers to the Senate, or as to his right to decline to do so, there has been no issue between the Republicans of Congress and the present administration. On the other hand, outside of purely administrative policy and as to leading questions of a purely political character, it looks as if the Democrats in Congress were still in opposition. There is nothing like complete sympathetic feeling between the White House and the majority of the House of Representatives. Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, is the only Democrat who has risen in his place in the House during the present session to defend the administration. On the other hand, such undoubted Democrats as COKE, MILLS, REAGAN, BLAND, BECK and many others have sharply criticised CLEVELAND. If this is the result of one year of power, what can be expected of the remaining three of his term?

THE title of "General of the Army," the highest military rank known to our service, which was created for GRANT, and afterward conferred on SHERMAN, by the retirement of the latter lapsed, through the limitation of the act of Congress by which it was conferred. SHERIDAN is the head of the army, but his rank is still Lieutenant General. The popular feeling always has been that the rank should be revived for HANCOCK and SHERIDAN, as the only two generals of the Union army, aside from GRANT and SHERMAN, entitled to such a distinction. HANCOCK is dead, and we mistake the temper of the loyal people of the nation if they will not be sadly disappointed should Congress fail to confer this distinction upon SHERIDAN.

FITZHUGH LEE seems to have not advanced one step since the close of the war. He recently declared that as Virginia is a "sovereign state," the United States supreme court has no right to compel it to pay its honest debts. FITZ doesn't know that the state's rights doctrine is as dead as the Confederacy itself.

CALIFORNIA'S NEXT SENATOR.

SEN. JOHN F. MILLER, of California, who died at Washington Monday, was born in Indiana in 1831, his parents being Virginians. He began the study of law in 1849, and graduated at the New York state law school in 1852. He began practice at South Bend, but soon went to California, where he practiced law for three years, when he returned to Indiana and resumed practice there. In 1860 he was a member of the state senate, but resigned to enter the army as a colonel. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and in the battle of Nashville commanded the left division of 8,000 men. He was breveted major-general for conspicuous bravery. At the close of the war he returned to California, where he was collector of the port of San Francisco for four years, declining a reappointment. He was elected to the senate as a Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1881.

The present governor of California is Gen. STONEMAN, who was elected in 1882 by a majority of nearly 17,000 on the Democratic ticket. The legislature of the state holds biennial sessions. The session of the present one was held in January and February, 1885, and it was Republican by 38 majority on joint ballot. The governor is elected every fourth year, the legislature every second year. Next November California holds a general election, choosing governor and all state officers, as well as a new legislature. As the constitution of the United States prescribes that

> If vacancies [in the U. S. Senate] happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies,

GOV. STONEMAN will appoint a Democrat to serve in MILLER'S place until the new legislature, to be called next November, meets and chooses a successor. The authorized day for its meeting is the first Monday after January 1, 1887. Whether that legislature will be Republican or Democratic remains to be seen. The state went Republican by 20,318 plurality in 1879; Democratic by 102 plurality in 1880, at the presidential election; Democratic by nearly 17,000 majority in 1882, when STONEMAN was elected, and in 1884, at the presidential and legislative elections gave the Republican ticket 13,128 plurality. Mr. MILLER'S term would expire March 4, 1887; so the new legislature will elect a successor for the two months of his unexpired term, and an United States Senator for the six years beginning March 4 of next year.

AS TO DAKOTA'S ADMISSION.

There are five bills relating to the admission of Dakota before the House committee, counting the bill passed by the Senate, which will be reported adversely. While the Democrats of the House are struggling with the task of "how not to do it"—for they will not admit Dakota if they can help it, simply because it is Republican in politics—a compromise measure is being prepared by the friends of the plan of admission, which will be presented in a few days. They ask the advocates of division on the 46th parallel, of division on the Missouri, and those desiring admission of the whole territory, to unite in supporting a carefully prepared omnibus-enabling act, submitting all these propositions to the people of Dakota. They would have a vote next November, at which each citizen should cast one of three ballots, in either the affirmative or the negative, of the following questions:

1. Shall the territory be divided on the 46th parallel?
2. Shall it be divided on the Missouri river?
3. Shall the whole territory be admitted as a state, or shall South Dakota be admitted?

At this same election it is proposed that delegates be elected all over the territory to meet in convention and carry out the will of the majority of the people. Thus North Dakota would be represented in the convention, and if the majority of votes cast should not be for division, and should be in favor of the admission of the whole territory, the convention could go on and frame a constitution tosubmit to Congress. If the majority should be in favor of division on the forty-sixth parallel the delegates from North Dakota could withdrow, and those representing South Dakota would be ready to go on and adopt a constitution which, to save time and work, might be the same one sent to Washington this winter. It has been suggested and will be considered whether or not the enabling act should require the whole number of votes cast on the three several propositions to be equal to the total vote cast for delegate in 1884. Following the decision of the people in November as soon as practicable another election is proposed to elect a legislature and Congressman. As the Democrats in Congress would commit themselves by passing the enabling act to admit the territory the Senators and Congressmen from Dakota could take their seats in the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

CLUB AGENTS.

It is now the season of the year to raise clubs for the BLADE, and we want an agent at every postoffice in the United States. *We pay this year the largest cash commission to club agents of any paper in the United States.* Write for our terms to agents. There is no paper published that so many people want and none for which it is so easy to raise clubs. Send for our terms to agents and make a dollar or two in an hour.

THE president of the Confederated Labor unions of New Jersey made an argument before the House Ways and Means committee, at the request of the Knights of Labor, against the proposed reduction, by the Morrison tariff bill, of the duty by 10 per cent. on decorated china and 5 per cent. on white china. He declared that the present rate was not a sufficient protection, for the goods were undervalued on the other side.

THE New York *Tribune*, in its issue of March 2, says:

> Able as it is in many other directions, the Toledo BLADE is one of the best temperance papers in the country. Its often reiterated sentence, "*Pulverize the Rum Power*," like the famous words "Delenda est Carthago," will make themselves felt in time. And the best of it is "Nasby" knows what he is talking about and therefore has a right to speak.

BOOKS.

Since making reduction in prices of "Andersonville" and "Nasby in Exile," our sales of these books have been enormous. Our bound stock will soon be exhausted, and very likely we shall soon withdraw the advertisement until the coming fall. Every reader of the BLADE should order one each of these books, as they are a marvel of cheapness.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate to prohibit the taxing of commercial travelers in the states and territories.——Tobacco raisers, now before Congress, want a duty of 75 cents a pound on unstemmed wrappers, and $1 a pound on stemmed.——An Atlanta dispatch announces that Mr. Edison, while sweeping southward on his honeymoon trip, drew up a plan for a new cotton picking machine which he means to invent.——By the recent act of the Indiana legislature fixing the price of telephonic service at a figure much below that adopted and heretofore collected by the Bell telephone company, all telephone exchanges in the state will be abandoned as the existing contracts expire.——The pedestal for the Bartholdi statue will be ready April 15, and it is proposed to inaugurate the statue September 3. Gen. Stone puts the cost of setting up the statue at $15,000, and suggests to the committee that, as he has given his services without pay for three years, some one or two of them should make a contribution of equal value by putting up the necessary funds.——A bill has been introduced in the Maryland legislature directing the state's representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure appropriate legislation to secure to the citizens of Maryland compensation for losses sustained by the emancipation of the slaves.——The eighth annual convention of the Uniformed Catholic Knights of America will meet in Cincinnati on Sunday, June 27. A grand street parade will be one of the features of the occasion.——A committee of Toledo (Ohio) citizens, who have returned from Washington, state that they have secured an appropriation of $150,000 for a straight channel from Toledo to Lake Erie.——The Illinois Central railway is planning to span the Ohio river with a bridge at Cairo, Ill., which will cost $3,000,000. It is estimated that three years' time will be necessary for its construction.——Onontiyoh, a full-blooded Indian, graduated No. 18 in a class of forty-eight at the Buffalo Medical college last week. He is the first of his race to take honors in a course of medicine in this country. His uncle, Oronyetekha (Burning Sky), was graduated at Oxford, England, and is now a successful practitioner at London, Ont. Onontiyoh is of pure Mohawk blood, and his name signifies "Beautiful Mountain."——On March 22 Emperor William of Germany will be 89 years old. Great preparations are being made for celebration of the event.——A treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria has been signed.——Mrs Daniel Moser, who died at Shanesville, Pa., Wednesday, at the age of 85, never took a drop of medicine in her life and had never been sick a day. Her death was instantaneous from a stroke of apoplexy. There was not a gray hair in her head.——The $100,000 guarantee fund having been raised, Cincinnati will have an exposition next autumn, beginning September 1 and ending October 9.——Pres. Cleveland asks Congress to protect the Chinese in the West from violence by means of appropriate legislation.——The associate chambers of agriculture of Great Britain have adopted a resolution favoring the imposition of import duties on foreign corn.——Four saloonkeepers of Kenton, O., have been sent to jail for selling liquor to prominent citizens who were intoxicated.——The death of a fine herd of cattle of a supposed mysterious disease near Muncie, Ind., is discovered to have been caused by feeding on musty corn.——James G. Blaine in the second volume of his history condemns the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, but pronounces the trial "the most memorable attempt of an English-speaking people to depose a sovereign ruler in strict accordance with the forms of law."——Sen. Payne is said to be breaking down under the load put upon him by the charge that his election was purchased.——According to the report of the auditor of state the bonded debt of the cith of Cincinnati is $26,179,728.92.——The oxodus of colored people from the Southern states to the West is said to have only fairly begun.——Sen. Fair, when on the Comstock, wears an old gray-flannel shirt, in which he plunges down into the silvery veins of the old bonanza, shaking hands with the miners whom he has known as Jim and Sam and Joe for twenty years.——A new oil well at Lima, O., is flowing out at the rate of nearly 375 barrels a day.——Two farm laborers fought with bare fists for the hand of a Swedish girl near Sandwich, Mass., Tuesday, the result being a draw, the contestants being so weak that they had to be carried home. It had been agreed that the loser was to keep away from the girl.——Frank James is reported to have declined an offer of $25,000 a year to travel with Forepaugh's circus. The circus route was through Minnesota, and Frank prefers to remain a clerk in Missouri.——Capt. Jack Crawford, the famous Western scout, says: "If I had my way I would imprison for life all writers and publishers of the yellow-backed lies that ruin many young men and bring them West to fight Indians."——Fred Kenzle, who has been a hostler for twenty years at a hotel in Litiz, Pa., has received from his mother in Germany, a draft for $100 and a letter advising him to prepare at once to leave America for Germany, where a fortune of $100,000 awaits him by the death of an uncle.——The car strike in Brooklyn and New York has been settled on a basis of two dollars for twelve hours' work, with forty minutes for dinner. Other differences are referred to arbitration, and the running of cars was resumed Saturday night.——The commissioner of customs has recommended to the secretary of the Treasury that a suit be instituted against ex-Pres. Arthur to recover for the United States $7,473.31, alleged shortage in his accounts as collector of the port of New York.——Mrs. Hendricks, widow of the late vice president, has been chosen director in a Montana mining company.——Eight statues of women, painted in colors that are astonishingly clear, have just been dug up at the Acropolis at Athens.——Baron Rothschild has surprised Londoners by pinning on the blue ribbon of total abstinence.——The price asked by Prof. Nicolle for the lately discovered picture of Raphael is $100,000.——The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific railroad has been ordered sold under a decree of foreclosure.——There are 1,300 school teachers in Chicago.——In Siam, it is said, a wife who redeems her husband after he has sold himself at gambling, owns him thereafter as a chattel.——The Presbyterian Church of the Covenant at Washington recently sent a hearing committee, composed entirely of women, to hear Rev. T. S. Hamlin, of Cincinnati. The church, on their advice, has called him.——Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, is investigating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Mt. Joy, Pa., and finds there a shocking state of affairs. Orphans are shamefully treated and ill-cared for. Details are almost disgusting.——Mrs. Langtry is said to own $150,000 worth of New York real estate.——Three of Shumacher's large oat mills and other property at Akron, O., was destroyed by fire. Loss, between $800,000 and $1,000,000.——Counterfeit two-dollar bills of the series of 1880, Letter D, are in circulation.——Judge T. F. Barksdale, of Roanoke, Va., had a part of a minnie ball cut from the back of his forearm, last week, that has been there ever since the "late unpleasantness between the states." He says he feels "lonesome without the memento in his body," but compromises by "toting" it in the pocket of his vest as near the heart as may be.

LORD DUFFERIN, Viceroy of India, has received authority from the British government to annex Burmah

A RAMBLER'S NOTEBOOK.

An English Penny Reading—An Unexpected Treat in a Church School—The Inevitable Chairman and Vote of Thanks—Toasts and Responses.

One cold, damp, cheerless evening early in November I went with a friend in Newcastle to what was called a "Penny Reading." We turned up a narrow, dark lane near St. Thomas' church, and by dint of numerous inquiries found ourselves in front of "the schools" connected with the church. It was a large brick building, and through the dank mist did not look the most cheerful place in the world. However, we went up stairs, paid a penny admission, and found ourselves in a large, well-lighted, cheerful room, which was filled long before the hour announced for the opening exercises. It seems that the good people of St. Thomas' have for the past two or three winters provided weekly entertainments for the members of the school, at the nominal price of one penny for admission. That these entertainments are very popular and fully appreciated was shown on this night by the large audience present, including among the pupils of the school a number of the older members of the congregation.

At 7:30 the chairman announced that the evening's entertainment would begin with a piano forte duet. Why there should be a chairman to announce the various numbers, when printed programmes were provided, passeth comprehension. But it seems impossible for a gathering of any kind to do anything without having a chairman. An evening or so before this there was a little entertainment given by boys and girls in the temperance cause, and "the chair" was taken by a young gentleman of 12, who made the customary opening address. From a public dinner to a social gathering in the "snug" of a public house, there is invariably a "chairman."

I must confess that I was most agreeably disappointed in the "Penny Reading." I had expected some insipid songs, by callow youths and maidens, whose friends had persuaded them that they were possessed of wonderful voices; a few prosy remarks by teachers and friends, more songs and a benediction. That this expectation was not realized may be seen by a glance at the following programme:

A PENNY READING, AT THE SCHOOLS, VINE LANE.

Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Pianoforte duet..........."Russian Dance"
Mrs. Smith and Miss Rose.
Song—"The Requital"..........Blumenthal
Mr. Pearson.
Song—"Voices from the Woods"...Rubenstein
Miss K. Keiffenheim.
Reading—"The Bridge of Sighs".....Tom Hood
Mr. Tyson.
Song—"The Village Blacksmith"..........Weiss
Mr. Ainsworth.
Duet—"Maying"..........Smith
Misses Keiffenheim and Harrison.
Part song..........Choir

Part Second.

Pianoforte solo.........."Gavotte"
Mrs. Smith.
Song—"Maid of Athens"..........Allen
Mr. Pearson.
Song—"Queen of the Earth"..........Pinsuti
Miss E. Harrison.
Reading..........Selections from Max Adler
Rev. T. B. Nichols.
Violin solo...Selection from "Rip Van Winkle"
Miss M. Keiffenheim.
Song—"The Vagabond"..........Molloy
Mr. Ainsworth.
Part song..........Choir

REV. MARSDEN GIBSON, Chairman.
MR. J. M. PRESTON, Accompanist.

The various numbers were all well performed, and were heartily applauded, the violin solo of Miss Keiffenheim being especially well received. This young lady, who is only fifteen, displayed great talent, and bids fair to become an *artiste*. She has the enthusiasm of a thorough musician, and already plays with an expression and depth of feeling remarkable for one of her years. Since the "Penny reading" I have had the pleasure of hearing her in other and more pretentious selections, which she performed in a truly artistic manner. She is so wrapped up in her art, fortunately, that the surroundings of a luxurious home will not prevent her from devoting herself assiduously to the development of the great talent with which she is gifted. She is an accomplished pianiste, and will make a fine violinist.

The excellent programme was excellently given and at half past nine the chairman rose and said that before parting there was a pleasant duty to perform. Whereupon an elderly gentleman arose and in a five minute speech proposed a vote of thanks to the various performers for their successful efforts, and to the chairman for presiding. This was seconded by a young man in another speech, and being carried unanimously with great applause, the "Penny Reading" came to an end and the audience dispersed.

This is another peculiar feature of English gatherings. No meeting, no matter for what purpose convened, ever thinks of adjourning without

FORMALLY RETURNING THANKS

to every body for every thing. At the meeting of the Royal Archaeological society here last summer, the Duke of Northumberland presided at the inaugural meeting, at the close of which the Dean of Chester proposed a vote of thanks to His Grace in a speech of nearly twenty minutes, in which he went over His Grace's career, and the history of the society. This was seconded by the Bishop of Newcastle, who spoke fully ten minutes, touching upon all the points the Dean had omitted. This was followed by other votes of thanks to the mayor, who responded, the sheriff, who responded, Earl Percy, president of the society, who responded, the series of votes and the replies occupying almost as much time as the meeting proper.

Another instance as to the extremes to which this is carried, and I am done. There was a meeting the other evening of

A BOWLING CLUB,

to which I have the honor of belonging, an annual meeting for the election of officers, hearing reports and such other business as usually comes up on an occasion of that kind. The chair was taken at seven o'clock, by the president of the club. Various reports were read and approved and officers for the ensuing year elected. This took till about nine o'clock. Then, as was the custom, liquid refreshments were ordered for the entire assemblage by the new president, and while they were coming up the treasurer arose, and addressing the vice-chair begged to make a few remarks. "The newly elected president has been a member of the club from its very start, in fact he had helped to organize it, and during all these years——" etc., etc. The worthy treasurer enumerated and dilated at length upon the noble attributes of the worthy president, the interest he had always taken in the welfare and prosperity of the club, and finally wound up a fifteen minute speech by proposing "The very good health of our President." When the applause which followed had in a measure subsided, a crack bowler, who had worked and wire-pulled against the re-election of the said President arose, put one hand over his heart, the other under his coat tails and began telling the company what great pleasure it afforded him to second the motion of "our worthy treasurer." The fulsome adulation that followed, must have been sickening to the president if he had not, by reason of having been president so many terms, (I believe he has been re-elected at every annual meeting of the club since its organization some fifteen years ago) and having had to undergo the same ordeal so many times, become hardened to it. At any rate, he evidently took it for exactly what it was worth.

Of course the president had to respond to the toast, which he did in a neat, modest way, thoroughly characteristic of the gentleman. The ball that the treasurer set rolling was pushed along most rapidly, and the vice president, the secretary and treasurer, the committee, the champion bowler, were all toasted and all responded. Then the lesser lights were taken up and their numerous excellencies of heart and mind and "on the Green" were enumerated at length—and they all responded. These speeches were livened by sundry songs and recitations, but these latter were in an overwhelming minority. The chance to get the floor and make a good long speech was improved to the full. With bowlers as with all Englishmen, "where two or three are gathered together, there will there be proposing of toasts and endless responses."

ROBINSON LOCKE.

ALONG THE LINE.

Temperance Battles all Over the Land.

In this country our town meeting nominations are made in some corner beer saloon, and our caucuses are run and managed by topers, and our elections are governed by the rum interest, which to-day is capable of carrying any point it pleases, and its influence is felt and is used in almost every election by both political parties.—I. YARNALL, Ovid Center, N. Y.

I am an interested reader of your paper, and feel satisfied you are doing your best for the extermination of the rum plague. Every man should use his influence (if he has any) to cut out that contemptible sore that has planted itself in the heart of the nation. Go on with the good work, brother, and when "cornjuice" is finally eradicated, your name will appear as one of the leaders in the "American Reformation."—EUGENE T. HAY, Lenox, Iowa.

I congratulate you many times for your efficient work to "Pulverize the Rum Power." Be of good cheer, "Bread cast upon the waters returneth after many days"!

If practicable, I should be much pleased to read more of the evil effects of using tobacco by young boys and men, fermented wine at the communion table, and the making of domestic wines by our American mothers, and teaching their sons and daughters to drink them.—LEVI SWARM, Altamont, Ills.

If only half of the Republican papers would speak out as you do, the Rum Power would be a dead duck before the year is out. —DR. HORTON, Te[illegible]wn, Penn.

We thank you here in Iowa for your sturdy blows in behalf of prohibition. Lay them on and do not spare muscle. Let the blows be well directed in the name of God and humanity. With God and the ever on our side the result cannot be uncertain if we don't relax our effort or get discouraged. —WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Floyd, Iowa.

Rum, in the hands of the Rum-seller, is an enemy to truth, virtue, happiness, and prosperity. It is thus an instrument in the hands of the devil, with which he sports with the lives and destinies of mortals.—DR. WILLIAM J. HILL, Littlefield, Mich.

The temper and sentiment is constantly growing in the West, and as the chances for its ultimate victory become more and more apparent, the easier it is to convince a moderate opponent of the justice of its claims.—J. W. WITTER.

We think you are the "color bearer" of the Prohibition forces, and the great temperance army is pressing onward to victory under the folds of the banner with the golden motto, "Pulverize the Rum Power," inscribed upon it, and we will conquer. We are proud that our young state (Kansas) has placed her name on the "honor roll" so early in the conflict.

In after years, after it is all pulverized, and when all the states have "fell into line" behind strong Prohibition breastworks, Kansas' record will show that she was in the front rank.—MINNIE HATHAWAY, Neosho Falls, Kan.

Our legislature has passed the Local Option law and will give us a chance in next June to "Pulverize the Rum Power," which I think we shall do in good shape in this precinct, and in fact in nearly the whole territory, as the women are voters here. The only trouble here is the close proximity of Idaho, in which the saloon-keepers are already buying land in anticipation of the coming conflict. What we want now is the annexation of the pan-handle of Idaho to Washington, then we shall be able to crush it more effectively.

Will the editor, or some of the readers of the BLADE, please give us the workings of the Maine liquor law, whether it is effective or not, as there are some (of the liquor party) that say there is more liquor drank, and more drunkenness in Maine now than there was before.—A. COOK, Farmington, Washington Ter.

I made a brother-in-law, who had been accustomed to tippling, a present of the BLADE for one year. It has cured him, and he has since sent you many subscribers. Now I wish to make another brother-in-law a present of the BLADE and "Nasby in Exile." "The Drunkard's Confession" is looked for and with great interest. I take a dozen papers and they all have to take back seats when the BLADE comes.

I have not laughed so heartily for some time as I did on reading a remark made by the Chicago *Tribune* upon the effects of prohibition in Iowa. The remark made by the *Tribune* was this: "That the law of prohibition does not cause any less liquor to be drank in the state than it did before prohibition was brought into being." I was very much surprised, indeed, on reading the remark from the fact that I had supposed that the *Tribune* was an advocate of anything of a progressive nature about it.—GEN. F. GODEY, Harper, Kan.

In a recent issue, I noticed one of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermons entitled the "Marriage Ring." In giving advice to women who contemplate marriage to intemperate men, the following language is used: "What you call an inebriate nowadays is not a victim to wine or whisky, but to logwood and strychnine and nux vomica."

For such language to have emanated from the reverend gentleman seems hardly possible, and yet this is the rule of many who are supposed to be good temperance lecturers. When a speaker uses such language as this I boldly assert that he does more harm than good, and will cause men to drink liquors which they believe to be pure. It is positively absurd to talk of a man forming or growing an appetite for logwood, and, as for strychnine, its intense bitter taste will prevent it from being used in whisky or wine as some would have us believe, and as to it being added to beer, I will say that hops or quassia is cheaper and better. Nux vomica, which he speaks of, is the plant from which the strychnine is obtained, and who ever heard of a person with a strychnine or nux vomica habit? The idea is absurd, for these articles mentioned, have no intoxicating properties whatever.—GEORGE DEANS, Alma, Neb.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB.

Letters from Correspondents in All Parts of North America.

Western Oregon is that part of Oregon lying west of the Cascade mountains. The valley of the Williamette river is the principal part that is or can be cultivated, but there is a great deal of public land in the mountains that can be used for sheep and cattle ranches. Good farms can be bought at very reasonable rates with more or less improvements on them. The first thing an immigrant usually wants to know about is about the climate. Western Oregon has a reputation for winter rain and I guess that it is able to sustain that reputation. It generally begins to rain in the latter part of October and rains more or less until April. I should judge that on a square average it rains about every other week during that time. It does not get cold very often, the lowest the thermometer was this winter here was 20° above zero, while it generally ranged from 40° to 65° above, the average was about 50°, and while it was not raining the weather was as nice as you see it in May or June.—SUBSCRIBER, Scottsburg, Ore.

Spring time is almost at hand. Farmer are busy plowing for oats, barley and other spring crops. The ground is in splendid condition for work. Winter wheat and rye are looking well and bid fair for an abundant yield. The prospect for the coming season is very favorable. — SUBSCRIBER, Hays City, Kan.

I have made a nice cyclopedia from the questions and answers given in the BLADE. I have Appleton's American Cyclopedia, but think my new one is far ahead of it. I have there a description of all lands from the North Pole to "Terra del Fuego," all races from the Esquimaux to the "Smoked Yankee," all animals from the "clover eating oysters" to Barnum's Jumbo, all political parties from the "Rail-splitters" to the "Mugwumps," all kinds of money from a ton of gold to a "picayune," all kingdoms, animal, vegetable and mineral, the laws of etiquette and biographies of all persons who are known in history. No wonder the lady exclaimed "How can you answer so many questions?"—C. B. PETTIE, Blooming Prairie, Minn.

We have had a hard winter here, the hardest one for many years, the thermometer playing from one to 28 degrees below zero for about three weeks or more. The farmers have lost a great many hogs and cattle but it is now clearing and thawing.—P. C. CATLIFF, Smit[illegible] Kan.

I dispute the claim of t[illegible] say that Vanderbilt at the time of his death was the richest man in the country. I hold a note the interest of which for the year 1885 far exceeds the whole amount of Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth at the time of his death. I went from here to California in 1850 and on October 18, 1851, sold a mule to a Mr. N. Morgan and took his note for $150, bearing 60 per cent. per compound interest. It has never been paid, and the interest for 1885 amounts to $784,041,707.88. The whole amount due Oct. 18, 1885, is $1,306,736,178.98. Ten per cent per month in those early times in California was often charged for money and N. Morgan soon left the country and the note could not be collected, but I prefer to have it run on. I can stand it if he can.—J. BANCROFT, Monroe, Wis.

Farmington is situated in the extreme eastern part of Washington territory, bordering on the Pan Handle of Idaho. The soil is exceedingly rich, producing abundantly wheat, oats, barley, flax and vegetables. East of us are the Cœur d'Alene mountains, in which are the famous Cœur d'Alene mines. These mountains are covered with a heavy forest consisting of pine fir, tamarack, etc. West of the mountains stretches a vast, undulating, treeless country, which is as rich a farming country as one will generally find.—SUBSCRIBER, Farmington, Washington Territory.

In the BLADE of December 10, I noticed an item under the heading of "Capt. Jack's Stronghold, or Scenes of Numerous Indian Massacres—Subterranean Lakes," which will bear correcting, as it is causing some comment in California and Oregon. You state it is in Colorado, but it is in California, just over the Oregon line. Again, the glass mountain as spoken of does not exist, though there is considerable volcanic glass around the beds. The opinion here is that the writer must have been a tender-foot, especially where he played the trembling act.—H. A. O'BRIEN, Klamath Co., Ore.

In this vicinity at the prices of last year there are more than two million dollars worth of tobacco in the producers, hands which is despoiled of a market for want of a sufficient duty. We are beginning to see the need of protection for American industries.—J. C. DEVEAUX, Evansville, Wis.

"Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," will apply to Rev. Dr. Talmage's fifth sermon, in which he has truly shown himself a "workman that need not be ashamed." Long may the BLADE be his rostrum and the world his parish. The doctor evidently has, some time in his life, been a district school teacher and "boarded around." As yet, like many so called "divines," he does not aid in trying to trample the mothers of the human race under foot, nor does he make dolls of them. Overworked, devitalized mothers, unheeded, craving for stimulants, has caused more incurable thirst for intoxicants than all else put together. Children get their disposition early as their features, are no more responsible than for the color of their hair and eyes. Hence it is all important that woman's rights should be respected, because their needs beget their rights; like men, they need preeminently to be born right, educated right. Whatever is worth doing should be well done, and Dr. Talmage has "struck the nail on the head."—ELIZABETH M. ATWELL, M. D., Naples, N. Y.

St. Andrew's bay, Florida, is two or three miles wide, with a snowy white, sandy beach, and as beautiful a body of water as you ever saw. When we came to the pier at St. Andrews, which extends out into the bay some five or six hundred feet or more, and got off the boat, we were greeted by a few Northern men who had come here before us, and were at work on the hotel that the company advertised so extensively as being large and airy. We walked out the pier to where it stood and took a look at it. It was certainly large and airy, no roof, no floor, windows or doors. As we had a tent with us, we put it up in front of the hotel, close to the bank of the bay, and and built up a camp fire and made ourselves as comfortable as possible. You know the company advertised that they did not invite us to a wilderness. What was it? Not a house, cabin or tent on all the land the company claimed except a cook shanty that they used for the men at work for them. The first day after our arrival was warm and fine. We took a stroll around to see what there was here so inviting. We felt somewhat disappointed, but the weather was so warm and everything so green and summer like, we could not complain.—W., St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.

Rattling of the Dry Bones.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Virginia in 1856, was under the domination of the same intolerant class, that five years after precipitated her into the rebellion. To all appearance at first thought, the destiny of her people are in the same hands at this date, 1886. Yet upon reflection we find the Virginia of to-day not exactly the same pliant clay in the hands of the potter that she was in 1861, then the man that expressed, by word or pen, anything against the "divine institution" of the South, was deemed by all "an enemy to the South, Virginia in particular, and the Union in general."

The masses have learned something; the ruling class nothing. Now a man can denounce the methods of the Southern oligarchs, and the crowd will listen, unless some of these self important leaders are around, when enough fools can be found to create a disturbance.

Shortly after the Lincoln and Douglas debates I picked up a fragment of a torn paper in the public road, I read these remarks of Mr. Lincoln: "Now, irrespective of the moral aspect of the question as to whether there is a right or wrong in enslaving a negro, I am still in favor of our new territories being in such a condition, where that white men may find a home, some spot where they can better their condition, etc." Boy as I was this found a responsive echo in my breast. A few days afterwards I expressed in my way the same sentiment to a man at White's Forge, in this county, and he was heard to say a few minutes later: "That he had a good notion to shoot that d—n little Abolitionist." Five years later found that blatant scoundrel in the rebel army, where he only lived a short time, myself in the union army, with the union still living. There I was not allowed to even take and read a Republican paper, let alone write for one. This last privilege is now censured severely by the bob-tailed aristocracy. Their local paper here took me in task, in over a column of severe censure, for abusing the South "in the Toledo BLADE and other papers outside of Virginia." I never abuse the South, as a geographical section of our country, nor do I abuse Southern people among whom I have been born and raised, but if telling the truth is abusing the South, so be it. I am no debtor to Southern Democracy. No; no. In all the long past, no ray of sunlight ever flashed across my path, from the triune Gorgous Slavery, Bourbonism and Secession, as exemplified in the single words, "Southern Democracy."

Over 50 years ago William L. Garrison was put in prison, by the aristocracy of Boston, because he dared to lift his voice in behalf of liberty, in sight of Faneuil hall, and these living words went forth to the ears of an awaiting Providence:

"High walls and huge, the body may confine,
And iron gates obstruct the prisoner's gaze;
And massive boats may baffle his design,
And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways;
Yet scorns the immortal mind, this base control!
No chains can bind it, and no cell enclose."

Oft-times the hope of ages seem long delayed, but to us boys of 1861-65, the fruition of a thousand years bloom forth, on the thorny stem of time; yet,

"Careless seems the great Avenger, history's pages but record,
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word.
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own."

Hale's Mill, Va. D. S. HALE.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

Will begin a series of reminiscences of the war in the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C., with the issue of April 2. Subscriptions should be sent in at once to secure the first number. Price $1 per annum.

Rev. Dr. S. Ramsey Wilson, aged 68, died in Louisville, Wednesday. He was one of the most conspicuous figures of the Presbyterian church, being the leader of the split which caused the establishment of the Southern branch of that church.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO INVENTORS W. X. Stevens, 706 G. St., N. W., Is a reliable Solicitor of Patents. Washington, D.C.

Publishers' Column.

THE Blade Sewing Machine.

A Card to Those who Have Ordered the Machine.

When we announced that we should be ready to ship machines in January, we did so on the statement of our managers and foremen. They gave us the assurance in good faith, but they met with the accidents and delays that seem inseperable from all such enterprises. This new tool was found inadequate, the other tool had to be re-made, this furnace was imperfectly built, and so on. One thing after another was wrong, and while we could have sent out machines they would not have been such as we wanted to send, and we were compelled to submit to delay to get what we wanted.

Of course there has been much complaint and we cannot blame the complainants. All we can say is that we have done everything that money, labor and attention could do, to hurry up the work and fill our promises.

When it is taken into consideration that since we embarked in this enterprise we have built a factory 200 feet in length by 40 in depth, and have built, ourselves, all the tools for the manufacture of the best machine in the world, some idea of the extent of the enterprise and worry attending it, may be comprehended.

We did this to break the Sewing Machine monopoly, which we shall do.

Now we are out of the woods. *We are actually shipping machines*, and we shall ship more and more every day till we get caught up with the orders. We are shipping as the orders stand upon our books, and in a very short time, unless some unforseen accident occurs, we shall be quite up with back orders and in condition to ship every day the orders received.

No one need have the slighest fear of not receiving their machines, now, very soon. The last orders will be reached in a short time—the first are being filled daily.

Please be patient a few days more, and your wait will be rewarded by the best machine that woman ever sat down to, at half the price of the monopoly combinations.

Everything is now working smoothly; the long list of difficulties in getting machinery just right, in place, has been overcome, and the good work is going on as rapidly as possible.

We advertised two months too soon—that was all. But it is all right now.

THE BLADE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

THE THREE GREAT GENERALS —GRANT, SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

We have published portraits of the three great Generals of the war, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, which are the best portraits of the heroes that have ever been put upon paper. John S. Kountz, late commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, says that our portrait of Grant is the best ever published, Sen. Sherman says that our portrait of his brother, the General, is the best and most life-like he has ever seen, and we know that the portrait of Sheridan was never excelled. We have printed these superb portraits on the finest plate paper, size 19 by 24, and will mail them to any address, post-paid, as follows:

Singly	25 cents
The three, to one address	50 cents
In combination with the Blade—	
The Blade one year with either	$1 15
The Blade one year with all three	1 40
The Blade three months with either	40 cents
The Blade three months with all three	65 cents

We guarantee these portraits to be the best for the price ever printed, and they should be on the walls of every loyal family in the United States. No such portraits are sold by other publishers for less than from 50 cents to $1. We could not do it, except for the large sale we are certain to have.

☞ Agents and others can make money selling these portraits. Write to us for special terms.

THE BLADE'S TEMPERANCE CARTOONS

To Temperance Workers, Societies and Organizations.

The BLADE, months ago, conceived the idea of instructing the people in the Temperance cause by means of appeals to the eye. To the end of arousing public sentiment we have issued two cartoons, for posting, the first of which has been scattered all over the United States. Of this one we cent out, gratis, nearly 100,000, which is our contribution to the great cause.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 1.

"Do You See Any Good Coming Out of It?"

This is a very forcible picture. In the center is a bottle labelled "Whiskey," though a label is unnecessary. From the mouth of the bottle issues a vapor which separates in four sections, crowning each being pictures representing Murder, Beggary, Gambling and Delirium. On one side of the bottle is a devil and on the other a bar-room loafer, with appropriate sketches filling in the corners.

It is a powerful presentation of the evils and certain results of Intemperance.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 2.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Boy Go?"

A series of pictures, commencing with the face of a beautiful three-year-old, who starts in life on an equality with all other three-year-olds. On the upward one comes first the clean-faced boy of 10 in his way to school; next, the young, ambitious student of 18; then the young soldier of 21; then the middle-aged, strong man of 30; and, lastly, the hale and hearty old man of 70.

The contrast is another line of pictures, viz: The street boy already under the influence of rum, with the stub of a cigar in his mouth, at 10, the hoodlum at 18, the bar-room loafing ruffian at 21, the tramp and criminal of 50, and the broken-down vagabond of 70.

There can be no more forcible presentation of the subject in pictorial form, and no cartoon can be devised that will better tell the whole story and do it at a glance.

BLADE CARTOON NO. 3.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Girl Go?"

Our next Cartoon, which is now rapidly being mailed, is entitled, "Which way would you have your Girl Go?" It contrasts the life of a girl who marries a sober man with one who weds a drunkard, and is quite as effective as those that have preceded it.

BLADE CARTOON NO. 4.

"In Which Village Would You Bring Up Your Children?"

This is the title of our Temperance cartoon, No. 4. It is an exceedingly spirited illustration of two villages, one under Prohibition rule and the other under the control of the Rum mills. It is quite as effective as its three predecessors, and will do as much toward arousing the public sentiment upon this great question. Those who have ordered the three preceding ones should add this immediately.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 5.

We have just issued another Temperance cartoon, the fifth in the series. It bears the inscription, "This farmer never drank whisky—this one drinks all he can get." It is quite as effective as its predecessors. On the one side is a farm house looking as do all farm houses where whisky never got a hold, clean, neat and prosperous. On the other side of the sheet is a farm house whose proprietor does drink, slovenly, shiftless looking, and wrecked as possible. The contrast is sharply drawn and the picture is a most effective one.

We have made a price on them, which barely covers the cost of paper and postage:

Three copies of either	6 cents.
Six copies	10 cents.
Twenty-five copies	30 cents.
One Hundred copies	One dollar.

This gives no profit, the price covering only cost of printing, paper and postage. We contribute wrapping-paper and labor.

We want them pasted up so that they will stay, in every shop, store, factory, and on fences where they will be seen, in every section of the United States. There must be a temperance sentiment developed, everywhere. The people need awakening. Order them—the cost is barely nothing.

Send in your orders at once, and when received post them where they will be seen. We shall follow these with others.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng

Up With the Sun.

Warner's Safe Yeast

IS A PURE, VEGETABLE, DRY HOP YEAST,
And if used as directed it wil

Make Bread

fit to please a king or queen.

PRICE, 10c. A BOX, OF ALL GROCERS.

HEALTH-PRESERVING, PURE and WHOLESOME.

If your Grocer doesn't keep it order it by mail of

Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Winchester's

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequaled Specific Remedy. ☞ BE SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 18 Dey St., New York.

Easter Cards Free with Elegant Samples and Present 4c. Clinton & Co., North Haven, Ct.

RUBBER STAMPS 5cts a line. Send 5cts for Catalogue. MERCER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Langshorns and White Pekin Ducks. Address S. W. FLOWER, Toledo, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE of 80 acres. All good grain land, pleasantly situated on a main traveled road, 3½ miles southwest of St. Johns, Clinton Co., Mich. For particulars address Franklin R. Cole, Box 302, Albion, Calhoun Co., Mich.

WANTED—A smart young man or woman in every town to start our popular circulating library scheme; 50 per cent. commission. Write for particulars. JOHN H. BOIES, Manager, Hudson, Mich.

WILL TRUPP, Lansing, Mich., breeder of pure Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorn—latter non-setters. Two best breeds in the world. Eggs $1.25 for 13, $2.00 for 26.

NEW Games, Novelties, Specialties for Home Use. Agents' supplies. Large Illust'd Catalogue 10c. Clair M'f'g Co., 17 and 19 River St., Chicago, Ill.

RUBBER STAMP with your name, only 15c; marks linen, prints cards, etc., 2000 styles. Agts wanted; circulars free. Model Rubber Stamp Co., Balto., Md.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS for copied pictures should send for terms, etc., to the Original Copying House of the U. S. H. P. MOORE, Concord, N. H.

A GENUINE ELGIN WATCH ONLY $8.50

The cases are the celebrated Dueber Dust Proof, open face. Illustrated catalogue free. P. J. SMITH & CO., 63 Summit street, Toledo, O.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by the same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th St., New York City.

LADIES WANTED

To decorate Birthday and Easter Novelties. Easily learned; good prospects of steady employment and fair wages. Materials furnished, and all work mailed postpaid. For full information address DECORATIVE ART WORKS, Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5148.

Knights of Labor Badge.

New, fine goods; heavily gold plated; correct in style. Sample 25 cents; 5 for $1.00; 1 doz. $1.75 by mail.

NEW ENG. NOVELTY M'F'G CO., 24 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

FARMERS & MILLERS!

130 acres of land in Montmorency County, Mich., with 20-horse power water wheel and dam already built, suitable for a grist or saw mill, 20 acres under cultivation with stock and implements. Government title. On the Gaylord-Alpena State road, to sell cheap on account of death in the family. Address AUGUST BARGEHR, Big Rock P. O., Montmorency Co., Mich.

THE WATERBURY

"NASBY WATCH"

During the past year we have mailed a great many thousands of the famous

WATERBURY WATCHES

to our patrons, and they have almost universally given satisfaction.

Out of the enormous number mailed only a very small percentage have been found faulty, and as those were immediately sent back to us and either put in order or new ones sent, there has been practically no complaint.

The Waterbury Company warrant to us every watch we send, and therefore it one here and there does not perform according to guarantee, it is immediately replaced by one that will.

In making 1,500 a day of course there will be occasionally one that gets injured in going through the mails, but these are immediately made good.

There is less complaint about the Waterbury Watch than there is of any watch in the world.

As the manufacturers warrant them to us, we warrant them to our patrons. Every faulty watch is made good as soon as it can be got around in the mails.

The price of the Waterbury Watch is always and everywhere $3.50. They cannot be bought anywhere for less. We do this:

THE WEEKLY BLADE ONE YEAR AND THE WATERBURY WATCH, $3.50.

Which is to say you get the BLADE at its price and the Watch for a dollar less than its price, or the Watch at its price and the BLADE for nothing. We are making you a present of a dollar in either event, and you are getting the best family paper in the world and the best time piece.

Enclose $3.50 to

BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO,

and secure one of these superb Watches and the Blade for on ye ear.

EVERY BOY

wants a watch, and every boy can have one. $3.50 gives your boy a good watch and you get the BLADE one year thrown in. Remit $3.50 to the BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, and get the Waterbury watch for the boy and the BLADE one year for yourself.

L.S.L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

190th Grand Monthly
AND THE
Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday March 16, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and
GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
1,000	"	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100	" "	100	10,000
100	" "	75	7,500

2,279 Prizes, amounting to.......... $522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders Payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Read Carefully the Last Paragraph of this Advertisement.

BOOKS

FOR WINTER READING

With or Without the BLADE.

ALSO

WATCHES, Etc

The following books are of our own publication and give a variety of pleasant reading and valuable information that no family should be without. We make prices less than half of book-store prices, and we prepay postage to your very door. Whether for family reading or presents to your friends every reader of the BLADE should order a copy of each. Order one copy first, to see how much we give for the money, after which you will be sure to order the whole list:

Nasby in Exile.

The travels of D. R. Locke in Europe, one of the most entertaining books of travel ever written. Profusely illustrated; 700 pages. Original price $3.50. Present price, postpaid by mail, $1.25.

Andersonville.

A Story of Southern Prisons, by John M'Elroy. This is the only correct history of Southern prisons ever written, and one of the most entertaining as well as truthful books ever published. Old price, $3.00; now, postpaid by mail, $1.25.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES,

the best book of recipes and the most reliable ever printed. It has always sold for $2.00. Price now postpaid by mail, $2.00.

Health and Beauty,

by Miss Emily S. Bouton. There is no more valuable book ever written for women and girls. It contains plain and reliable directions for attaining and retaining health and beauty, and is indispensable. Price, $1.00, postpaid by mail.

Social Etiquette,

another book for the young of both sexes, by the same author. All the forms and observances of good society, with the reasons for and the philosophy thereof, are plainly stated. Every young person should have this book, as well as a great many old ones. Price, $1.00, postpaid by mail.

LIFE AND DEEDS OF GRANT,

By Rev. P. C. Headley and Geo. Lowell Austin. This is beyond question the best life of Grant ever written, because it is the fullest and goes more than any other into detail. It commences with the boyhood of the great soldier and statesman, and gives a full and complete account of him to his death, to which is added a graphic account of his obsequies. It is profusely illustrated with original pictures, beautifully engraved, including a steel portrait of the General. It is a book of nearly 500 pages, well printed and substantially bound. The regular price is $1.50, and it is richly worth it to anybody. $1.25. Postpaid by mail.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

This magnificent steel engraving was never sold for less than $10, and it is richly worth it. It is the most valuable steel plate with one exception, that was ever engraved, and should be on the walls of every house. In 100 tableaux it tells the whole story of the Pilgrim's Progress. Postpaid by mail, $1.25.

THE NASBY WATCH.

This is the well known Waterbury watch, manufactured especially for the BLADE, and stamped "Nasby." There is no necessity of making any comment upon this marvel of cheapness and excellence. We have sent out thousands of them. Regular price, $3.50. Postpaid by mail.

NOW READ THESE COMBINATION OFFERS:

"NASBY IN EXILE," by mail, postpaid	$1.30
"NASBY IN EXILE," and the BLADE one year	2.10
"OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES," by mail postpaid	2.00
"OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	2.85
"ANDERSONVILLE," by mail, postpaid	1.25
"ANDERSONVILLE," and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	2.10
HEALTH AND BEAUTY" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	1.85
"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE," by mail, postpaid	1.00
"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	1.85
The Steel Engraving, "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS"	1.25
The Steel Engraving, PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, and the BLADE one year	2.00
THE WATERBURY WATCH, by mail, postpaid	3.50
THE WATERBURY WATCH and the BLADE one year	3.50
"LIFE AND DEEDS OF GRANT," by mail, postpaid	1.25
"LIFE AND DEEDS OF GRANT" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	2.00

Every family in the United States ought to have the BLADE and all the articles. Address

BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE WATCH PROBLEM.

Any of the ordinary gold watches costs you $60. Interest on $60 at 7 per cent. per annum, $4.20. Price of Waterbury watch, $3.50, 70 cents less than interest on your high-priced watch for a year. The Waterbury is the better time-piece of the two in 99 cases out of a hundred, and it costs 70 cents less than the interest on the cost of a high-priced watch for a single year.

Add to this the fact that for $3.50 you get the BLADE one year and the watch, and it don't take much figuring to solve the watch problem. Remit $3.50 to BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, and get the BLADE one year and the watch. That solves the watch problem as to time and reading.

WEBSTER'S CONDENSED DICTIONARY
800 PAGES. 24,000 PROPER NAMES. 60,000 WORDS. 1,500 ILLUSTRATIONS. BY MAIL, $1.80
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, & CO., 753 and 755 Broadway, N. Y.

The Lightning Shot Gun ONLY $14.50

WEIGHT 7¼ TO 9 Lbs
BORES 12 TO 16
LENGTH BARREL 28 TO 30 INCHES EXACT REPRESENTATION
POSITIVELY THE VERY BEST SHOT GUN IN THE WORLD FOR ALL RANGES
MOST ACCURATE LONGEST RANGED QUICKEST FIRED EASIEST LOADED LIGHTEST RECOIL
MOST SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION FOR RELIABLE & RAPID EXECUTION

16 Shots in 30 Seconds
A $28.00 REPEATING Breech-Loading Shot Gun for $14.50
We Defy The Gun-Making World. to produce a shot gun equal to the one we now offer. An Unprecedented Favorite among Sportsmen. Never Misses Fire and will Kill at 100 Yards.

For the first time in the history of small arms as a result of years of experience, experiments, ingenuity of inventors and a vast expenditure of time labor and money we are able to offer you an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT Automatic Repeating Breech-Loading Shot Gun (on the principle of the famous repeating rifles) equal to four double barrel shot guns in a ducking trip or be good for six quails out of a covey, or four times as many out of a flock of geese.—Submitted and subjected to the most difficult requirements and severest usages of the sporting service by experts and representative sportingmen everywhere and pronounced by far the most wonderful, practical, useful and effective discovery ever made in fire-arms and destined to supercede all other shot guns.—Gunners who are posted will use no other and win more prizes with this gun than with any other.

Beautiful in appearance, durable, accurate, parts all so simple and perfectly made that they cannot get out of order. The magazine carries 8 shot cartridges, is located in the stock and not under the barrel, so that the accuracy, poise or hang of the gun is in no way affected.—Can be loaded and the 8 shots consecutively discharged in 15 seconds.—It has a tubular magazine with the patent cut off and can be converted "at will" into a single-loader.—Breech-loading with an automatic shell ejector it throws out the fired shell and reloads itself at the same moment by a simple lever movement. Barrels finest blued steel and all the parts made of the very best materials prepared specially for this gun, and thoroughly tested by experts before leaving the factory, warranted perfect in every particular. Ammunition sold by gun dealers generally.

We want to introduce this Monarch of shot guns into every quarter of the world immediately and in order to do it at once we offer a limited number at $14.50 each (for the purpose of introduction solely) which barely covers the cost of manufacture, but it will insure a sale in every town, the result of which would take years of advertising in the regular way. We have never yet failed to sell one of these guns when shown and handled, and every day receive orders from parties who have seen and tested the gun that their neighbor or friends ordered, showing that our method of advertising is no mistake and fully appreciated. None but strictly meritorious articles can be introduced this way. No sportsman ever hesitated to give $28.00 for this most recent invention after he has seen and tried it.—Looks worth many times its cost. Equal to four double barrel shot guns.

If desired on receipt of $5.00 with your order, to cover express charges and trouble of boxing, shipping, etc. we will send you a gun, C. O. D. for examination before paying balance $9.50, or give your express agent the money and instruct him to purchase for you and so have the gun inspected before shipping. When full amount of money ($14.50) accompanies order we will send 1 dozen extra loaded shot shells, but not when gun is sent C. O. D. Our offices are centrally located (opposite N Y. Post Office,) and we cordially invite all interested or their friends to call and examine this most wonderful and latest invention in fire-arms that is so rapidly fixing its position as the Shot Gun for the future. Order at once and secure the greatest bargain and the best Shot Gun ever offered.

The most liberal limited SPECIAL OFFER, ever made. We hereby agree to send our Breech loading Lightning Repeating shot Gun as described above, with one dozen loaded shot shells to any address in the world for $14.50, carefully boxed and shipped free of charge. As our object is to distribute the guns over as large a territory as possible we will not send more than one gun to any one person at $14.50.—We are compelled to do this in order to get the benefit of a larger distribution and lay a foundation for future business upon which we are depending for our profits. To get the gun at the special advertising rate you must cut out this Special Limited Offer and send with your order before June 1st, 1886.—After that date the price will be $28.00.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED This is to certify that we warrant and guarantee every one of the Lightning Repeating Shot Guns to be just as described and represented in the advertisement. Any purchasers of these guns who are not perfectly satisfied in every respect can have their money cheerfully refunded or exchanged for other guns. Money by P. O. Money Order or Registered Letter may be sent at our risk. Address all orders and make all drafts and checks payable to

BORDEN & CO. Sole Agents
240 Broadway, New York.

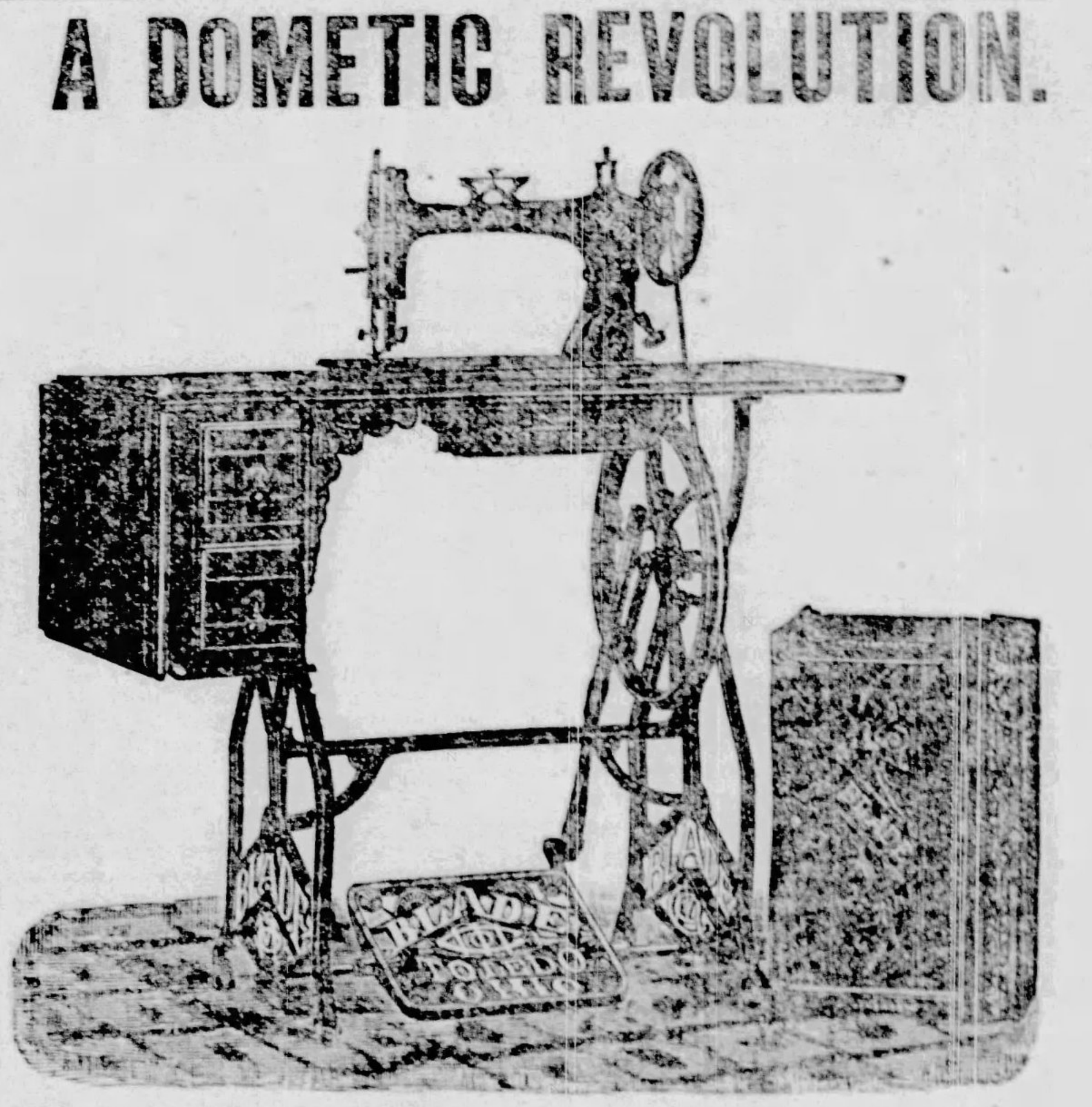
N. B.—We want a Special Agent in every County in the United States and Canada.

A SET of Six Beautiful Teaspoons FREE TO ALL!

"MARQUESS" PATTERN.

The basis of these Teaspoons, one of which is shown in reduced form in our illustration, is of fine white steel, and warranted to contain no brass or other objectionable metal. Over the steel they are heavily and durably plated with what is known as Malacca Silver, a new composition metal which for brilliancy and lustre so closely resembles pure silver that it cannot be distinguished therefrom. This plating is bright and durable, and these teaspoons, so plated, are warranted to wear long and well, and to give perfect satisfaction. These spoons are of a new and very beautiful pattern, and would form a graceful addition to any housewife's table. Wishing to introduce into thousands of new homes our large and attractive 16-page, 64-column Literary and Family paper, The Fireside at Home, which is ever brimful of the most interesting and instructive reading matter and choicest illustrations, we now make the following extraordinary offer: Upon receipt of only Thirty-Five Cents, we will send The Fireside at Home for Three Months, and to every subscriber we will also send, Free and post-paid, the Set of 6 Beautiful Teaspoons above described. Remember, the Teaspoons cost you nothing; they are given free with a 3-months' subscription to our paper. We make this liberal offer solely to increase its circulation. Now is the time for you to replenish your old stock of Teaspoons with new and fashionable goods. Five subscriptions and five Sets of Teaspoons will be sent for $1.50. You cannot afford to miss this chance! We guarantee double value of money sent. As to our reliability, we refer to any publisher in New York. Address, S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

A DOMETIC REVOLUTION.



The Blade Sewing Machine.

The above is a correct representation of the BLADE Sewing Machine, made by the BLADE Company for the sole purpose of breaking the crushing Monopoly in this most useful of all domestic helps.
It is the best machine and the most useful ever put upon the market.
It will do any and all work to be done in any family.
It is the easiest running machine ever made.
It is a back, not a side feed machine, and has capacity for more kinds of work than any machine sold.
It is the handsomest machine sold.
And bear in mind that every one sent out is warranted to be all that is represented by the Toledo BLADE Company.
Bear also in mind that this is not an old machine built over, or one built from expired patents, but it is an entirely new machine with very many new principles, every one of which is an improvement.

OUR OUTFIT.

The following are the attachments furnished with the BLADE SEWING MACHINE: One dozen Needles (all self-setting); six Bobbins; one Oil Can, full of oil; one Screwdriver; one Ripper and Thread-Cutter; one Wrench; one Ruffler, Scolloper, Piper and Edge-Stitcher; four Hemmers; one Binder; one Tuck Marker; one Thumbscrew; one Quilter; one Book of Directions for operating the Machine; one extra Feed-Bar, presser spring; one key; one extra cloth, presser spring.

TERMS:

On RECEIPT of $18, we will PUT upon the cars, securely crated, one of the Blade Sewing Machines, and also send the Blade one year.

Bear in mind that we do not pay freight on Machines. The purchaser will, in all cases, pay the freight. Purchasers will please indicate how they want their Machines sent. Those at a distance had better order by freight, rather than by express, as the freight is much less. We ship, however, as directed.

Those already taking the BLADE may either get a new subscriber, or have their time extended one year.

We have a circular which we are now mailing, which we will send to any address upon application, which contains a full description of the machine. There is no necessity of waiting for it, however. It is perfectly safe to order the machine. We warrant it.

Address all orders to

BLADE, Toledo, O.

The Best Sewing Machine in the Market for $18, and the Weekly Blade One Year.

SCROLL SAWYER.

On receipt of 15c. I will send, postpaid, this three shelf Bracket Design, size 13 x21, a large number of new and beautiful miniature designs for scroll sawing, and my 36 page Illustrated Catalogue of Scroll Saws, Lathes, Fancy Woods, Mechanics' Tools, Small Locks, Fancy Hinges, etc., or send 6c for Catalogue alone. Bargains in POCKET KNIVES. Great inducements in way of Premiums, etc.

A. H. POMEROY, Division 2, 216-220 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 25c. for 3 mos. subscription to Farm and Household, a large, 16 page illustrated paper, devoted to Farm and Household topics, stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE, by mail, postpaid, or we will send 5 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for $1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Address FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Hartford, Conn.

MARCH APRIL MAY

SPRING is a trying time. Indications of disease should be heeded. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver and Kidneys, or Want of Appetite, take Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to

PURIFY THE BLOOD

without delay. It is mild, quick and positive in its action. Keep it in the house, and take it with you on journeys. It is cheaper than sickness, and as pleasant to take as the hand of a friend.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

By all Druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Rondout, N. Y.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

HATCH CHICKS BY STEAM

The Craig Folding Incubator and Brooder (combined) will hatch 1,200 to 1,500 chicks per year, worth as broilers $4 to $12 per dozen. No cost or experience to operate. Holds 100 eggs. Price $12.00. An absolute success. Perfect imitation of the hen. No lamps to explode. Ten hens will pay $200 profit per year. Send four cents for new 36-page book on poultry, incubators, diseases, etc.

F. D. CRAIG, NORTH EVANSTON, Illinois.

LOW COST HOUSES HOW TO BUILD THEM

A large Atlas, giving cuts and full descriptions of 40 desirable modern houses, costing from $400 up to $6,000, Profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas. Houses adapted to all climates described. The latest, best and only cheap work published. Sent by mail, postpaid for 50c. in stamps. FRANKLIN NEWS CO., PHILIDA.

French, German, Spanish, Italian

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S celebrated MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy Part I., 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO., Herald Building, Boston, Mass

R. THERE!

A rare chance for married people and those contemplating marriage, to purchase a book illustrated, one that speaks plainly, calling things by their legitimate name, for ONE DOLLAR we will forward this book to any address properly sealed. Agents wanted to handle fast selling specialties.

THOMAS & CO., 66 Park Place, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PICTORIAL COMPLETE STOCK-DOCTOR

by Prof. J. PENIAN and Dr. A. H. BAKER, V.S. 120 Engravings, 14 Colored Plates; 1156 Pages. For Terms, etc. [illegible] Extracts from Agents' Reports, etc., address N. D. THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. or New York.

FITS EPILEPSY permanently cured by a new system of treatment. Two Trial Bottles sent free. Send for Treatise giving full particulars. Address Epileptic Remedy Co., 47 Broad St., N. Y. FITS

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. $1 to $3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Always Safe and always sure. Ladies' Relief Pills (monthly) and Ladies' Dyspepsia Pills (price 10 cents) by mail. BROU DRUG CO., Covington, Ky

DR. BURGHER'S Permanent Cure for General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney and Urinary Disorders. Quick, sure. Send for circular giving full particulars. J. B. Griffin, East Haddam, Conn.

LADIES' Favorite Tracing Wheel, Self-Chalking. Mail 15c. or stamps. Agents wanted. Tracing Co., 38 India St., Boston.

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on ONE side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. Do NOT interline. Write BRIEFLY.

HOME TALKS.

GRACES OF MANNER.

The old-time courtesy—the gentle, well-bred ways that were a necessity in order to keep a place in good society, the stately compliment—the reverence for the old, the modest obedience of the young—these are things which belong to the past whose disappearance is to be regretted. Full of simplicity the fine world of a century ago may have been, looked at from the dazzling show of to-day, and we may smile at some of the customs that prevailed then, but it is yet true that in polish of manner, in that suave, politeness, which allowed no friction in social affairs to appear, the old-time fashionable society was superior to that of the feverish present with its rush and glare and glitter.

I have no sort of sympathy with these people who claim that the world is growing more and more wicked every day, that society is becoming more corrupt, and that we shall soon be in a condition which would warrant our being treated to a baptism of fire from heaven, as were the ancient cities of the plain. I do not believe it. Men and women were just as immoral fifty and a hundred years ago, as now. They had the same virtues and the same frailties, and if there seemed to be less vice, it was because there was less opportunity to be vicious, and there was beside no daily paper to record the scandal and crime that came to the surface. But there were infinitely fewer people in proportion to the educated class who were alive to the importance of great reform movements, who were ready to give work and money to push them forward, and who realized the necessity making active war upon the forces of evil in order to control their action.

It is true, however, that there is a decided detereoration in manners in what is called the best society—if we may believe what we are told—and it is the more to be regretted because the influence extends downward through every stratum to the very lowest in the social scale. The inferiors, in point of wealth and position, naturally look to their superiors in these possessions for example. The great mass of people who stand outside of the charmed portals of fashionable society are watching for the glimpses afforded by the occasional swinging back of the doors, in order to imitate what they see there. Carelessness of behavior, the loss of courtesy toward each other are noted, and the effect is seen in the growing recklessness of manner visible everywhere. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when no gentleman would be seen walking the streets with a lady, smoking his cigarette or cigar as calmly as if it were as much a part of him as the nose upon his face. Now, men have almost ceased to ask whether it is disagreeable, but puff away often utterly oblivious of the fact that the smoke may be drifting into their companion's faces, who receive it without protest. That the latter do so is only another evidence of the growth of careless deportment in place of gentle courtesy. The spittoon has become a recognized presence in the parlor or drawing-room simply because the politeness that once restrained gentlemen from smoking in the presence of ladies has so utterly passed away.

Time was when no one who had any pretension to good breeding would lose temper over a game of cards when an invited guest at an entertainment, but it is now not an unusual thing for sharp words to be spoken, rude accusations to be made, and exhibitions of anger be seen which show anything but a respect for the hostess and her hospitality.

The half insolent familiarity with which young men treat the young ladies whom they meet in society is also a part of to-day's manners, and it is a legitimate outgrowth of this growing carelessness on all sides in regard to grace of behavior. They may be no more immoral than their old-school predecessors, but their conduct is infinitely less agreeable. A gentleman who is "elegant in manners" will be forgiven for being a rake for that very reason, and in truth the men who, though known to be unprincipled, yet have most influence over women, are almost invariably possessors of gentle ways. The fact shows that courtesy may be made to have more to do with promoting morality than has been recognized. George William Curtis says:

> But it is none the less true that fine manners give a new charm to the virtues, and that the moral graces are enhanced by graceful demeanor. If it be true that the morality of the Œil de Bœuf was no higher than that of the Faubourg Saint Antoine, is there no meaning in Burk's famous phrase, as he contemplated the glittering court which danced on, heedless of men and women starving around it, "Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its grossness!" What a tribute to the power of elegant manners and of charming courtesy that they throw a spell upon conscience itself! When they are the handmaidens of human sympathy and pity and charitable endeavor, goodness is no longer a plodding, coarse, unwilling Cinderella; it is a Princess whose beauty lights the world and draws Kings to offer homage.

The potency of this grace of manner everywhere is so manifest, that its cultivation would seem to be a most important part of the education. There is no ambition but that can be sooner gratified by its possession and use; no aim, however high, but can be easier reached; nothing longed for but is more quickly acquired. And if vice gains an added strength by clothing itself in courtly, gracious ways, how much more powerful would virtue be robed in the same seductive way.

Let mothers think of this and instil into their children's mind from their very cradle the necessity of being courteous to everybody, both in their homes and elsewhere. Good manners must be taught from the earliest years in order to become second nature, and not a coat to be put on or doffed with the occasion. It is a pity for this nation, growing as it is in wealth, luxury, and intelligence, to become boorish because of this carelessness that is more potent in what are called the upper classes of society than elsewhere. When the burdens of life press heavily, there is a greater excuse for forgetfulness of the little niceties of etiquette, but among those who hold themselves as in "society" there is none.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Wall Decoration.—Go where wall papers are sold and get odds and ends of handsome ones of all kinds. You can buy the remnants very cheap. Cut them into all sorts of shapes and paste on a foundation 18 inches wide, or any width you like until you have several yards. Then fold it evenly like a paper fan. Hold the folds of one side together and let the other fly open until it makes a circle, or, if you like it better, just an immense fan. Put a large bow where it is gathered up to cover the fastening upon the wall.

Another very pretty one is made by taking a palm leaf fan, gilding it and then fastening a bunch of flowers on it with a bow and long ends of bright-colored ribbon.

Gay colored scarfs made of ribbon or of bright figured silks and trimmed across the ends with lace are the present fancy, and they are suspended from the tops of large chairs on one side, draped upon picture frames, hung upon easels and used in all sorts of fanciful ways. Any one who can originate something new for herself is fortunate.

"Mary Brown" stamps are taken for "Fancy Work and Household Decoration." Now is the time to be getting ready for making home look pretty in summer, and the pamphlet will help you much.

A Cheap Footrest.—A footrest that the "good mon" will appreciate is easily contrived. Get one of the cheapest campstools, with canvas seat and no back, gild the wood and make a tidy to cover the seat. For this use a piece of velveteen suitable width and long enough to hang over four inches on each end. On the ends embroider ox-eye daisies by covering a wooden button mold with brown silk. Sew them in place, and with the narrow, yellow cigar ribbons make the petals, outline the stems, and do the leaves with crewels. Finish with table scarf fringe.—CARRIE BUTLER ARTHURS.

Cheap Toilet Stand.—Take a dry goods' b3x or 4 feet high, 2½ or 3 feet long and 1½ wide, and take bleached cotton, make cover as long as box is high (allowing a hem at each end) and wide enough to reach across the front, and each end of the box lapping on the backside a few inches. Make a ruffle 1 or 1½ feet wide (taken off across the cloth), hem lower edge 2 inches, upper edge ½ inch, gather 1 inch below the upper edge and set on so that lower edge will just come even with lower edge of cover. Drive flat headed tacks around the top of box just below the edge, make button-holes in the hem at top, and button on tacks driven in nearly to head). For top take a piece of the bleached (yd. wide) as much longer than the box as it is wider; hem all around 2 ins. wide and put on to hang down same distance all around. To make it snowy white, cover the box first with white paper. If there are many little fingers to smut it, it will be pretty covered with oil red calico. A wash stand may be made in the same way, using a smaller box, and colored cover. These are cheap, durable and pretty for bed room.

The next time I write, (if I write again) I will try to send some more tasty or useful recipes. If all who make coffee sack rugs will color the sacks with diamond dyes first, they will be much prettier; red, garnet or purple is very pretty. They color most like wool. I have not tried it, but think corn husks might be colored the same way for mats.—JENNIE LYNN.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Rose-leaf Insertion.—Cast on 21 stitches. 1st row—k 3—t t o—k 1—n—p 1—n—k 1—t t o—p 1—t t o—k 1—n—p 1—n—k 1—t t o—k 3; 2d row—p 6—k 1—p 3—k 1—p 3—k 1—p 6; 3d row—k 3—t t o—k 1—n—p 1—n—k 1—p 1—k 1—n—p 1—n—k 1—t t o—k 3; 4th row—p 6—k 1—p 2—k 1—p 2—k 1—p 6; 5th row—k 3—t t o—k 1—t t o—n—p 1—n—p 1—n—p 1—n—t t o—k 1—t t o—k 3; 6th row—p 7—k 1—p 1—k 1—p 1—k 1—p 7; 7th row—k 3—t t o—k 3—t t o—k 3 together—p 1—k 3 together—t t o—k 3—t t o—k 3; 8th row—p 9—k 1—p 9; 9th row—k 3—t t o—k 5—t t o—k 3 together—t t o—k 5—t t o—k 3; 10th row—p 21. Commence again at first row. This is in answer to the request of Miss E. De Wolf in the BLADE of February 4.—"FLOY," San Bernardino, Cal.

The Rose-leaf edging will be given next week. We wish our friends would not call for patterns of the very wide lace, as it is difficult to find space for them. The Pineapple lace that follows is too long, but to please those who have found difficulty with it before we publish it. It is doubtless right as Mrs. Meins is very correct in all of her patterns.—ED.

Pine Apple Lace—Make a chain of 5 stitches. 1st row—Miss 4, work 3 tr, 2 ch; 3 tr in 5th chain; this forms one shell, turn. 2nd row—3 ch, 3 tr, 2 ch, 3 tr, all under the 2 ch of 1st shell; 1 tr on last treble of shell; turn; repeat 2nd row until you have a strip of 10 shells; under this strip a horseshoe scallop is worked, with the pine apple in center; this begins on the 11th row; 11th row—1 ch, miss 2 shells; (3 tr, 2 ch, 3 tr); this forms a shell, all under 3 ch, between 8th and 9th shells; 4 ch, miss 3 shells, then make 1 shell on the treble between 5th and 6th shells; 4 ch, miss 3 shells, 1 shell under 3 ch between 2nd and 3d shells; 5 ch, 1 s c under 1st treble of last shell; turn; there are now 3 shells along the edge of strip of 10 shells; a row of shells is to be worked in the 1st and 3d of these shells, while the middle one forms the foundation of the apple; 12th row—10 d c under 5 ch; 1 ch, 1 shell on 1st shell; 4 ch, 10 tr under 2 ch of 2nd shell; 4 ch 1 shell on 3d shell, 5 ch 1 s c on 1 ch, after last shell. Turn. 13th row. Work along this 5 ch in 1 c until 1st shell is reached; 1 ch shell on shell; 4 ch 1 d c between 1st and 2d trebles*; 2 ch 1 d c between the next two trebles. Repeat from star until there are 9 d c in all, the last being between the 9th and 10th trebles; 4 ch shell on shell, 5 ch 1 s c under 1 ch after shell; turn. 14th row. 10 d c under 5 ch; 1 ch shell on shell, 3 ch 1 d c under first 2 ch*; 2 ch 1 d c under next 2 ch; repeat from * until there are 8 d c; then 3 ch shell on shell, 5 ch 1 s c under 1 ch after shell; turn. 15th row. Work back along the 5 ch until first shell is reached; 1 ch shell on shell, 3 ch 1 d c under first 2 ch;* 2 ch 1 d c under next 2 ch;* repeat from star until there are 7 d c; 3 ch shell on shell, 5 ch 1 s c under 1 ch after shell; turn. 16th row. Like 14th row, only there are 6 d c in apple instead of 8 d c. 17th row. Like 15th row, but 5 d c instead of 7 d c. 18th row Like 16th row, but only 4 d c. 19th row. Work back along 5 ch to 1st shell; 1 ch shell on shell; 3 ch, 1 d c under 2 ch; 2 ch, 1 d c under next 2 ch; 2 ch, 1 d c under next 2 ch; 3 ch, shell on shell; 5 ch, 1 s c under 1 ch; turn. 20th row—10 d c under 5 ch; 1 ch, shell on shell, 3 ch, 1 d c under first 2 ch; 2 ch, 1 d c, under next 2 ch; 3 ch, shell on shell; 5 ch, 1 s c under 1 ch ;turn. 21st row—1 c along the 5 ch to 1st shell; 1 ch, shell on shell; 3 ch, 1 d c in 2 ch of apple; 3 ch, shell on shell; 5 ch, 1 s c under 1 ch; turn. The apple is now completed and the two parts of the scallop are to be joined. 22d row—10 d c under 5 ch; 5 ch, 1 s c under the 1 ch beyond the 1st shell worked in last row or between the first two shells of the other half of the scallop. This joins the two sets of shells. Now, instead of working back along the chain as before, turn, work in s c on the first 3 tr of the first shell, and last 3 tr of 2d shell, or 6 tr in all, joining the 3d and 4th trebles together, by putting hook through both and working off the three loops as 1 s c. This brings you to the outer edge of last shell where the last 5 ch. started; turn. 23rd row, 10 d. c. under 5 ch; 1 s. c. under 1 ch; 10 d. c. under each of the other 5 ch, along this half of the scallop, with a 1. c. under each, 1 ch. between them. This finishes the first scallop. Now 1 ch. shell on the last shell of the upper strip. Turn and continue working as at first until there are again ten shells. Then start the 2nd scallop by repeating from 11th row. The first three worked loops on the edge of each scallop are to be joined in the working to the last three loops of the previous scallop by working 5 d. c., then taking the hook out, putting it through the middle d. c. of previous scallop, drawing the loop through and finishing the 10 d. c. as usual. This pattern is pretty for a lambrequin, by working two strips of shells with the usual chains for ribbon, at the top of scallop. A tassel could be hung on each point.—MRS. J. C. MEINS, The Dalles, Wasco county, Oreg.

Correspondence.

WORK AND MONEY AT HOME.—No. 1.—In my article headed "Home Employments," which was published in the BLADE of February 11, 1886, I find some mistakes, which I wish to correct, in order that I may be understood. I find the word 'book-keeping" instead of "bee-keeping." I was speaking of employments that promise to pay in money, which women may follow at home. Farther on in the article I found this: "Like the man who in other days, they fell among thieves." It is in the middle or near the middle of a sentence, and it would be, I think, difficult for the uninitiated to understand what is meant. There were three or four words left out that should have been inserted, in order to make the meaning plain. In Luke, chapter 10, verse 30, we read: "And Jesus answering, said, 'A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead.'"

In this land of Bibles, and churches, and schools, few persons have failed to read that story of the man who was ministered to by a neighbor, and I aimed to say that I had known young girls to go from home, and like that man in other days did, fall among thieves, and all through no fault of their own. I have seen the young, gifted, ardent, and once joyous, who had need of some one to minister to them, having fallen among thieves. Neither did they meet with sympathy in their misfortunes. And I was trying to tell of ways and means, whereby those who wish to remain at home can do so, and live independently, having money for their necessities. At home you are free. And it is a pleasant thing to be free. It is more than pleasant—freedom is worth more than life itself. "The caged eagle dies." The hireling is a paid servant.

Now, perhaps you will say that I use strong language, that I am fanciful, when I say the wage winner is not free in all respects—that I set too high a value upon freedom. But I do not; though I do say it is worth more than life itself. Have not thousands said it before me? I set no higher value upon freedom than he who said, "Give me liberty or give me death." I set no higher value upon liberty than the Suliote chief, when he marshaled his forces, and gathered his harvest with his sword in his hand. When you hire yourself out, it becomes your duty to your employers to work as they wish it done—that is, the work of those who hire and pay you, and you should do your duty faithfully and honestly; but if you wish to avoid the necessity of hiring yourself out and can do so, why not, and render home richer by well directed effort. I knew a young woman once, who went from home to earn money, and she was well pleased with the prospect before her—wished to render herself useful, and was trustworthy and faithful in the performance of her duties: but she was surrounded by those who were ignorant and vicious, and for only a short time did they allow her to retain her position. Either from envy or because being evil their thoughts were evil, they slandered her foully, to the injury of her prospects for life. Such things can be borne by those upon whom they fall, for, though the poet says,

"Fling forth a lie amidst the crowd,
Let but the speakers vouch 'tis true,
And Innocence may bury her shroud,
And Guilt go clad in garments new,"

we know that right must eventually triumph, and that either in this life, or that which is to come—somewhere in the time or the eternity that has got to be, the innocent will be vindicated. That evil happened to that girl simply because she was there; and she received as her wages very little money. I am not speaking to those who have no homes, they must find places or they must perish. But those who have homes should examine their resources, and develope them rather than enter the cold bath of the world, for sometimes persons have left a gold mine beneath their feet, and gone forth into the world seeking a livelihood, and only learned too late, that wealth might have been theirs at home. A writer says: "What you wish for you have," and people find, by right thinking, that often it is true.—MOSS ROSE, Science Hill, Ky.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGZ.—Last December I made another trip to San Bernardino county, stopping this time at Arrowhead Hot Springs, a noted resort about six miles from Irvington. A narrow road winding among the hills brought us to the spacious hotel, built on a spur of the mountains overlooking the broad San Bernardino valley. There is a peculiar growth of white sage in the exact form of an Indian arrowhead on one of the mountains back of the springs which gives the place its name The apex of the arrowhead points downward, and the outline would be perfect were it not for a "washout" on the left side, made by the heavy rains two years ago, which slightly mars the contour. It is a wonderful mark, and is plainly visible 25 miles. It seemed to me almost impossible that it could be a growth of vegetation, for it looks like a figure of granite set in the dark chaparal of the mountain. But there is a trail leading to the summit of Arrowhead peak, and parties from the hotel frequently make the ascent. So I could not dispute their assertions, but sorely regretted that my short stay forbade a trip of personal investigation. This arrow-head sage-garden covers about five acres in extent, and its length is 1,320 feet and greatest width 350 feet.

Many Indian legends cluster around this singular symbos, and one of the most graceful has been told in verse after the fashion of Hiawatha. It commences with a description of the good gifts given by the Great Spirit to His children, who, as they became prosperous,

"Boastingly forgot His presence.
Then Great Manitou the Mighty
Sent a spirit from the sun-land,
Who drank all the streams of water.
Drank and dried them with his hot lips,
Leaving only the salt ocean."

Then all the tribes gathered in council, and a mighty prayer for relief went up to the Great Spirit.

"One there came in answer to them,
But it was a loathsome monster
Bringing pestilence and famine.
A huge serpent winding, winding,
Till his coils were all around them.
Fiery breath consumed the valley;
Fiery folds enwrapped the mountains."

In utter despair the remnants of the tribes again met in council and implored the Great Spirit to name an offering that would rid them of this terrible monster. At last the answer came, borne on the pinion of White Eagle:

"Ne-wah-nah, the fairest maiden,
Give an offering unto heaven."

Ne-wah nah was the chieftain's only daughter, beloved by all, and tenderly guarded

"Lest the famine should come to her,
Lest the plague should blast her beauty,
Lest the fever and the terror
Should envelop her and slay her."

But to save his people and his land from isolation the chieftain took his lovely daughter,

"Wrapped his choicest robes around her,
Wrapped her in them as an infant,
Hastened quickly from the wigwam.
Gave her to the seething monster.

* * * * * * *

When the sacrifice was finished
A swift arrow out of heaven
Pierced the monster; then another
Lightning arrow and another.
The last arrow struck the mountain,
Broke and rested there forever.
Where the monster died a fountain
Clear and warm came ever flowing.
Many crystal streams came pouring.
And the chieftain called the people,
All that were not dead or dying,
Pointed to the broken arrow,
Pointed to the healing waters;
Made a dance and joyous council
For the healing of the nation
Now the people, torn and scattered,
Wander, wander o'er the mountains;
But for many moons their dwellings
Were anear the crystal waters;
Ne'er beyond sight of the broken
Arrow-head above the waters."

Arrowhead has a picturesque site, and is elevated above the line of frost and fog; the broad verandas command a charming outlook on mountain and valley; a little canyon winding back of the house conceals clumps of feathery ferns along the mossy banks of its tinkling stream; and there are various attractive drives and walks and trails leading to points of interest. But delightful as is the place and its surroundings it would never have reached its present popularity without its famous mineral waters and mud baths. There are a large number of springs in the immediate vicinity of the hotel, some of them having a temperature of 193° Fahrenheit. The water has been officially analyzed, and is very similar to that of the celebrated Carlsbad springs in Bohemia, where the short season of two months brings 15,000 visitors annually. At Arrowhead the season lasts the year round. The water is very pleasant to the taste, and has a higher temperature than any other springs in the state. I can testify personally to the heat of the water, for the memory of my scalded mouth is still painfully distinct. Iron pipes are laid throughout the hotel, and it is warmed by the natural heat of the water, just as it comes from the springs. The hot water is constantly running in kitchen and laundry. "There is plenty of it. Why should we save it where there is more than we can possibly use?" asked the merry landlady when we spoke of the seeming waste.

The bath-rooms are models of neatness and comfort. We were shown a steam bath directly over a boiling spring, but one gasp of the hot vapor was enough for me. The mud baths are in a separate building, a few rods distant from the hotel, and are said to be very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and skin disease. The coffin like pits, half filled with mud, do not look inviting, but those who have tried it say there is nothing so soothing to tingling nerves, nothing that will drive away pain like a mud bath. The testimony of former cripples who have thrown away their needless crutches, ought to be convincing. I was willing to take it all on faith, having no desire in this case to corroborate it by personal experience.

We had strawberry short-cake at dinner, to the great joy of our Eastern friends. Here at Alhambra we have had not only strawberries, but raspberries also, during the winter. Our raspberries are the Cuthbert variety, and are still full of blossoms. —ALICE P. ADAMS, Alhambra, Los Angeles Co., California.

Inquiries.

Can any one give me a recipe for making hard peppermint lozenges?—FLOY.

Will some one give me a recipe for making yeast with hops and potatos?—POULTRY RAISER.

I wish to learn if there is a good family school in this or adjoining states, similar to the one in Parkville, Mo., where a parent can send a child of about 12 years, to take a preparatory course, and feel assured that kind but firm moral restraint and careful supervision, analogous to home influence, is being exercised.—ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Will C. H. P., of Lexington, Ky., please send me her address or tell through the BLADE where to send silk cocoons for sale?—MRS. W. C. WATKINS, Enfield, Ill.

I would be glad if persons would kindly send me recipes for making peanut candy, such as you buy at a confectionery shop, and I will try them, and the one I like best will send to the BLADE.—MRS. EMMA DENNIS, Bavaria, Salene county, Kan.

Have any of the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD ever taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription or Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and did they receive any benefit or did it cure them? If so, they will confer a great favor by answering this inquiry soon. —A SICK SISTER.

Will some one please tell me what will take paint out of green bunting without soiling the goods?—MRS. L. D. HALL, Elberon, Iowa.

Can any one tell me how to clean lace curtains without washing? They are only yellow and a little soiled from smoke.

Can any one tell me how to color plumes and feather tips? Will the Diamond dyes color them so they will look well? Also, what kind of bronze is used and how applied to straw hats? Will white Leghorn bronze well?—OSILLA.

Will some one of the HOUSEHOLD please tell me what to do for my hens? They have scales on their legs and die. What will cure them? Perhaps it has been in the BLADE before but I have just began to take it.—F. A. DEAN, Corry, Penn.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE please tell what will cure enlarged tonsils?—MRS. ALBERT EVANS.

Will some of the members of the HOUSEHOLD please tell me what will take scars away; I have some that was caused by measles. Also what will take moles of off the face?—M. M., Seward, Neb.

Will you please inform me through the HOUSEHOLD department how the tincture of witch hazel is used as a remedy for nose bleed as mentioned by E. C. F., in the Toledo BLADE of February 4, 1886, as I have been troubled with it four or five years.—TOOTS.

I have a very choice sitting of eggs gathered through severe weather, some are lost from freezing. I wish to know if the balance are too badly chilled to hatch.—W., Dallas, Tex.

Will some one send a recipe for what are commonly called "store soda crackers?" They are obtainable at every country store, but I can get no recipe. They make a very nice dish for the sick when scalded with boiling cream, and are a relief from the sweet crackers.—FANNIE E. PARKER, Lapidum, Harford county, Md.

Answers to Inquiries.

Will the editor or some one inform me if it is improper to ask a gentleman to call again, when he is preparing to leave?—ELLA.

It certainly is not improper.—ED.

"H. M. G.," the BLADE will not buy any manuscript at present as we have more on hand than can possibly be used, therefore it will be useless to forward anything.

Should Christian persons under any circumstances encourage dancing parties in a community where the majority of persons, professors or non-professors, think it wrong? —J. B. LONG.

The answer to this question would seem at once to suggest itself, since one of the fundamental rules of the Christian religion is to "Do unto others," etc. A thing which would manifestly hurt the feelings of the majority of his fellow-Christians and neighbors would hardly be right for a Christian to do. Of course, different people would set different limitations to the word "encourage." The members of a family who enjoyed dancing would do no wrong to others to have the amusement in their home circle or to invite the friends who felt with them to join them there, but when they endeavor to draw others in who have conscientious scruples, they do.—ED.

I will tell "Clara" how I make salt rising bread: The day before baking take half a teacupful of sweet milk, set it on the stove, and when it comes to a boil draw it one side and stir in it a rounding tablespoonful of meal; it will not scald, and you must not let it. When it is thoroughly stirred in, free from lumps, set it in a warm place until the next morning. Of course you understand doing the rest. I sift all my flour and warm before using. I also make a sponge, and raise it again before making into loaves.—IDA M. JEFFERSON, Norwalk, O.

In the BLADE of January 28 I find there is a mocking bird that is in need of medical treatment, and as I am a great friend to birds I will give a recipe that cured my bird of the same symptoms. He is well and hearty now, and commenced to sing in less than an hour after I treated him. Take equal parts of fresh lard and coal oil and mix it together; grease his head and throat and give a little internally—say a pill about half as large as a pea. Your bird has worms in its throat, something similar to gapes in chickens.—MINNIE, Schuyler county, Mo.

Tell your correspondent that asks "How to Straighten the Child's Legs" that are drawn or flexed upon the thigh, to consult a good doctor; but if they cannot do that, to take a board 8 or 10 inches wide and a foot longer than the leg from knee down, secure it on a bed or lounge at an angle of 45 deg. so that one end will rest against the under part of the thigh just above the knee. Put the child in position and attach a ten-pound weight to the foot so it will slide down hill. When first used, 10 or 15 minutes will be long enough, and use three or four times daily, gradually extending the time and increasing the weight. Rub the contracted tendons with any stimulating liniment. Skunk oil, angle worm oil or snake oil are all nonsense. Brisk rubbing with the dry hand is just as good. Bow legs should be treated with instruments made for that purpose.—A. G. CHASE, Millwood, Kan.

Please say to the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD, if any of them have the bulbs of Abobea, a rapid growing and exceedingly beautiful climbing gourd, with dark glossy, finely cut foliage, that it produces freely, dazzling scarlet fruit, roots tuberous, and can be preserved through winter like the Dahlia.—MRS. J. P. WOOD.

I will send "Myrtle Green" a remedy for felon which I know to be good. As soon as you are aware you have one, procure several lemons, cut a small hole in the end of one, and push the finger in, and keep it there until the lemon ceases to draw, then apply another, and so on till the pain is relieved.—O. H.

Felons may be cured or prevented if on first feeling them you will bathe the part affected with tincture of lobelia. I would like to know what will remove dandruff.—W. S. A.

I see an inquiry as to what will restore hair to bald heads. I will give you my experience. I have been bald for about fifteen years. I was told to have my head shaved the same as men have their faces, and it was a grand success. I will soon have a heavy head of hair. I had spent a great deal of money, but nothing did any good until I tried this.—A READER OF THE BLADE.

Recipes.

Indian Batter Cakes.—One pt. of Indian meal, 1 teaspoonful of salt, a small teaspoonful of soda. Pour over the meal ½ pt. of boiling water; let stand until cool, add the yolks of 4 eggs, ½ a cupful of flour in which is mixed 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. Stir in sweet milk to make a thin batter; beat the whites well and add just before baking.

Mush can be used, thinned with fresh sour milk and thickened with eggs.—MRS. L. R.

Chocolate Dessert.—Two cupfuls of sweet milk; 1 of water; 3 tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate; 3 of cornstarch; a teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla. Cook all together; mould, serve with cream and sugar. This is very rich. If one does not desire it so, use one more cupful of milk or water, and one more spoonful of cornstarch.—MRS. F. T. K., Falls, Pa.

Jumbo Dumplings.—As spice is regarded a good thing in the HOUSEHOLD, I venture to send the following recipe for jumbo dumplings: Ninety barrels of flour, not including the barrels, the lard from 200 defunct swine, 9,000 heaping teaspoonfuls of saleratus and its consort amount of cream tartar; salt to taste; knead in an evacuated mill-pond; roll thin and bake in a quick oven or a volcano; cut open with the Toledo BLADE, and serve hot with a dressing composed of the contents of a creamery and a sugar refinery, flavored with the nutmegs of the globe. Those who have tried this recipe pronounce the dumplings excellent. —WILLIAM STANLEY.

Molasses Cakes.—1 quart molasses, sorgum or Orleans; 1 pint of sour milk—butter milk is best; 1 pint of lard; 1 tablespoon heaping full of soda. Mix with a spoon until thick enough to roll. Bake so as to be soft to touch as hard baking will spoil them. —AUNT LEIDA.

Decorating Cakes.—"Enquirer" asks for plain directions for decorating cakes. Now I will endeavor to make it as plain as I can. First, give your cake a plain coat of frosting. Beat the white of one egg very stiff, then stir in powdered sugar, and make as stiff as you can spread it on your cake. Smooth with a knife dipped in water. Set in warm oven for a few minutes; do not let it scorch. Then beat the white of one egg very stiff, stir powdered sugar until quite stiff, but not as stiff as the first. Make 3 cornucopias of writing paper (small ones), pin them so they will not come apart. Cut off the small ends so there is a hole for the frosting to press through. Make three sizes, fill with frosting, fold the paper over the top, press through with your thumbs. If it does not keep its shape it is not stiff enough, stir in more sugar. If you have not a steady hand, cut out your designs and outline them on the cake by pricking the frosting with a large needle. Use the cornucopia with the largest hole in for the large pattern and the other for small patterns. I have frosted cakes for three fashionable weddings. A pretty design is a horseshoe for the center, with a wreath of fine flowers and words, "Good luck," then a wreath of daisies; finish the edge with two or three rows of heavy dots. I have tried to make it plain to you, but it is so long I am afraid it will get in the waste basket.—M. R. C.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

MOTTO: *Of Ourselves we will be Masters.*

Pledge.

WE DO HEREBY PROMISE OURSELVES THAT FROM THIS TIME UNTIL WE ARE 21 YEARS OLD WE WILL NOT TASTE INTOXICATING LIQUORS OF ANY KIND, AND WE WILL EXERT ALL OF OUR INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THEIR USE BY OTHERS. WITNESS OUR NAMES:

NAUGATUCK, CT.
J Taylor,
J Parker,
H Saunders,
B Bustre,
A Mainu,
L Tenier.
WILLIS, KAN.
F B Erwin,
W E Erwin,
F Erwin.
HOMER, O.
F E Wright,
George Wright,
Wm E Larrimore
Mary Day,
Wm Rimmer,
John Weaver,
Frank O'Yoakam,
Joseph Youst,
Lela Burner,
Ernest Wright,
R F Youst,
Dell Sellers,
Angie Fulton,
Lola Yoakam,
Libbie Fulton,
Dora Yoakam,
Lily Larrimore,
Minnie Hunter,
Clara Hunter,
Helen Williams,
Laura Bell,
Ella Davidson,
Gert Youst,
Allie Melick,
Helen Williams,
Lizzie Williams,
Firdie Hunter,
Susie Knowles,
Ruth Fulton.
FT. COLLINS, COL.
Meda Black,
Lewis Black,
Nora Neece,
Agnes Hawley,
Alden Hawley,
Anna Hawley,
Malia Bush,
Eva Cushing,
Eva Allen,
Hattie Stevens,
Charley Stevens,
BertieK Howard,
Frank Neece,
Harry Soar,
Bertha Soar,
Augustus Mason,
Meda Dion,
Mary Dion,
Fannie Neville,
Frank Neville,
Ed C Giddings.
VALLEY FALLS, KAN.
Carl Blazer,
Guy Blazer,
J L M Creamer,
A B Creamer,
V May Creamer,
Anna Fallis,
Lena Fallis,
J A Ferrel,
Josie Ferrel,
Rosa Gordon,
Eddie Gordon,
James Hostler,
Ethel Hostler,
Nannie Lyon,
Edna Miller,
G McDonald,
Clarence Post,
James Post,
Lloyd Post,
Asher Post,
Alice Post,
Minnie M Post,
Willie M Post,
Cliver Royer,
Darie Snyder,
Bettie Young,
Bessie Young,
Oren Young.
COIN, IA.
W L Morrison,
PULASKI, PA.
Edna C McCune,
ARGONIA, KAN.
M E Henderson,
R M Henderson.
BOONE, IA.
Wm Lucas.
CLIFTON, O.
Gertie Berg.
NORTH SAN JUAN, CAL.
U U Parks,
W H Parks,
G F Parks,
F O Parks,
J J Parks.
CONWAY, IA.
Ellis Hughes,
Ira Hughes.
SPRING CREEK, KAN.
BertrBingaman,
Elsie Bingaman,
Daisy Bingaman,
LonnieBingaman
NO PLACE GIVEN.
Elsie Gilbert,
Lottie Horne,
Ella Carl,
Lulu Breslin,
Lucy Buzzard,
MinnieHotchkiss
Emma Koehler,
Polly Buzzard,
Bertha Koehler,
Minnie Lewis,
Sadie Lewis,
Lena Green,
Joseph Bowden,
Geo Horn,
John Carl,
Arthur Stephens,
Bennie Stephens,
Eugene Perry,
Bert Breslin,
Frank Hughes,
Ralph Buzzard,
ClaudHotchkiss,
Wm S Raiden,
Herbert Carl,
Jessie Plant,
Robert Bowden,
Willie Robinson,
Bert Davis.
WEST LIBERTY, IA.
Z W Johns,
Abe Gibson,
Walt Gibson,
Emily Booth,
T C Manful,
Johnny Cowgill,
H C Dove,
John Lewis,
Neddie Given,
Dicky Anderson,
Davie Smith,
Frank Patterson
CUMMINSVILLE, NEB.
Bertha Staple,
FT. MADISON, IA.
Eddie Robinson,
Phil Jones,
Nannie Jones.
MT. GROVE, MO.
S R Braselton,
L Braselton,
R Braselton,
A R Hughes,
G R Brown,
O B Thomas,
E Budd,
W Hughes,
M H Geiger,
M A Steger,
Annie R Paden,
O K Helfinstine,
H C Wyatt,
M L Perkins,
Ira Sechrist,
Balis Johnson,
WalterWKillam,
ArthurA Killam,
Chas B Price,
B F Inman,
H R Anderson,
Wm Wallace,
Wm Parker,
J B Trowbridge.
MIDDLETOWN, KAN
Pet Butcher,
Marion Butcher,
Marshal Butcher,
Gertie Butcher,
MARTIN'S FERRY, O
Maud E Babb,
Minnie Johnston
Docie Stark,
Edna Barr,
Rosa Donavan,
Lily Hicks,
Belle Waggoner,
Belle Thompson,
Ella Fitzpatrick,
Bertie Wilson,
Ida Davis,
Rosa Conway,
Mary D Kearns,
Olive Carpenter,
Bertie Sheets,
Carrie Warnig,
Ida M Coss,
Bertha Mullen,
Leona McHenry,
Katie Devault,
BeckyThompson
Becky Johnston,
Lettie Stricklon,
Alice Miller.
CARSON, KAN.
M Anderson,
Jeanie Anderson,
Gracie Anderson,
Robt Anderson,
Mary Anderson,
Hoy Anderson,
H Anderson,
Ella Bemis,
Maud Bemis,
Stella Carothers,
Lulu Hanson,
Mamie Hanson,
Frank Hanson,
Clarence McNary
Hilla McNary,
Lola McNary,
Eda Plaman,
Matie Plaman,
Pet Robbins,
Eva Schmitt,
Nettie Sutley,
Carah Sutley,
Mertie Sutley,
AlvinESimmons,
Millie Pressler,
Lily Welcome,
Lena Williamson
Maud Williams'n
Eddie Wolfe,
Virgil Wolfe.
GREEN RIDGE, MO.
Rosa Baker,
Nellie Flesher,
Annie Ferguson,
Minnie Moss,
Lenora Rice
Fannie Weedin,
Mabel Wilson,
Nora Redman,
May Logan,
Lizzie McGinley,
Gracie Hatton,
Katie Davis,
Lizzie Jennings,
Annie Darr,
Josie Black,
Henry Lowe,
Eddie Wadleigh,
W Haubecker,
Wm J Upton,
Charley Redman,
Will Wilson,
Willie Logan,
Fred Ream,
David Paige,
John Baker,
Joseph Upton,
Albert Upton,
Willie Weedin,
Ira Paige.
LIGONIER, PA.
Kizzie Noel,
May Nicely,
Sadie Nicely,
Elsie Nicely,
Harry Nicely.

Names this week, 264. Total, 5,538.

WILD WINDS.

BY MRS. M. F. BUTTS.

Oh! oh! how the wild winds blow!
Blow high,
Blow low,
And whirlwinds go
To chase the little leaves that fly,
Fly low and high,
To hollow and to steep hillside;
They shiver in the dreary weather,
And creep in little heaps together,
And nestle close and try to hide;
Oh! oh! how the wild winds blow!
Blow low,
Blow high,
And whirlwinds try
To find a crevice, to find a crack—
They whirl to the front, they whirl to the back;
But Tommy and Will and Baby, together,
Are snug and safe from the winter weather.
All the winds that blow
Cannot touch a toe,
Cannot twist or twirl
One silky curl;
Though they rattle the door in a noisy pack,
The blazing fires will drive them back.
—*Youth's Companion.*

GIPSEY.—THE BIOGRAPHY OF A DOG.

BY THOS. W. KNOX.

One day, several years ago, a gentleman, in company with a friend, was searching the dog-pound in New York, for a missing retriever. As they passed along the rows of boxes where the inmates of the canine prison were tied, they were greeted with many marks of affection by the animals that were hoping to find friends to release them. "Please take me away with you," was plainly expressed by many a pair of doggish eyes; and sometimes when the visitors paused to pat the head of a prisoner, their attentions were so warmly reciprocated that it was not easy to tear themselves away. Frequently, as they moved along the narrow space between the rows of boxes, some of the dogs they left behind were almost frantic in their despair at being abandoned to the fate awaiting them, which they seemed to realize.

The missing dog was found and rescued. While the owner was settling the terms of its release, the attention of the other gentleman was drawn to a small terrier, of the "black-and-tan" variety, that was balancing itself on the edge of the high board which formed the front of its prison cell. It was held by a cord, which prevented its jumping to the floor outside; when at the bottom of the box it was invisible, owing to the height of the front, and hence its efforts to to retain a position where it could be seen. An attendant rudely pushed the dog inside the box, but it immediately climbed again to the edge of the board and mutely appealed to the stranger for his friendship. The painful attitude, and something in the face of the little terrier, awakened the gentleman's sympathy. He patted and talked to the animal for a few moments, noted the number of its prison, and then hastened away to the house of a friend whose daughter had recently expressed a wish for a pet dog. Fortunately he found the young lady at home.

"Come with me, Fanny," said he. "I have found a dog for you."

Fanny needed no second invitation, and in a few minutes they were on their way to the pound, accompanied by a servant carrying a small blanket.

At first sight of the terrier, Fanny was disappointed. The dog was thin and weak; its coat was rough and staring; its feet were all torn and raw between the toes from standing so much on the edge of the board; and there was a large scar along its side where a wound had but recently healed. But when Fanny looked into its pleading eyes, and saw how patiently and with what suffering it maintained its place where it could be seen, and how much it longed for rescue, she decided to accept it. The gentleman paid the two dollars necessary to obtain the dog's release, and the little animal was wrapped in the blanket and carried home by the servants. On the way it barely moved its head; it seemed to have abandoned hope, and lay as if half dead in the servant's arms. A bath, good food, and the tender care which Fanny gave it, quickly restored the patient. In a few days, its feet were healed; it began to recover health and strength; its coat grew sleek and soft; new hair covered the ugly scar; and by the end of a fortnight it was apparently as well as it had ever been in its life. Fanny named it "Gypsey," and the two were the fastest of friends. The dog preserved a friendly though dignified demeanor toward the rest of the household, and lavished its affection upon its young mistress. It obeyed her in every way, and seemed constantly to desire to please her. Toward strangers it was reserved and shunned familiarity, but if Fanny said, "Go to the lady," or "Go to the gentleman," it went without hesitation.

It was full a month after Gipsey's rescue and establishment in his new home, when the gentleman who had accompanied Fanny to the dog-pound made his first call at her house since that event. Two or three members of the family were in the parlor when he arrived, but Miss Fanny was in her room. In a few minutes she came to the parlor, followed by the usually shy Gipsey. The latter looked a moment at the caller, and then at the first sound of his voice, rushed toward him with many doggish demonstrations of delight. The little creature sprang into his arms, licked his face, threw its fore-legs around his neck as though embracing him, and then, jumping to the floor, went dancing and running about the parlor. Around and around it went, till some of the spectators feared it had lost its senses; every little while it paused and renewed its demonstrations toward the gentleman, and then around and around it went again. It did not stop again till fairly exhausted with fatigue, and for the rest of the gentleman's stay the dog sat upon his knee or lay in his lap, and gazed into his face with wonderfully expressive eyes. Its actions said as plainly as though spoken words, "I know it is to you I am indebted for this nice home and so loving a mistress, and I wish to thank you for it." And ever after during the five years of her life with Fanny, Gipsey always welcomed him with the same delight, while to other visitors she was, as one might say, doggedly indifferent. The only exceptions she made were to those who had shown her some special kindness or attention, and these she never forgot. For example, while Fanny was at the seaside one summer, Gipsey became separated from her on a certain afternoon and returned to the hotel. A party was about to go on a sailing excursion, and Fanny was included, but she feared to lose her dog; Doctor ——, a gentleman of the party, offered to go and bring it.

"If you will go to the door of my room," said Fanny, mentioning its number, "you'll probably find Gipsey there. She always runs there when she loses me, and she knows the way as well as the waiters do."

The doctor found Gipsey at the door, but could not persuade her to go with him; he took her in his arms and carried her, in spite of several struggles, to the dock, where the party was waiting. Immediately on finding her mistress, Gipsey seemed to comprehend the situation; she ran from Fanny to the doctor, and then from the doctor to Fanny, as though trying to say, "Excuse me, I didn't understand it; I'm so sorry I resisted; I see now that you were my friend." During the whole afternoon she divided her time between the two, and when, six or eight weeks later, the doctor called at Fanny's city residence, Gipsey recognized him, and renewed her acquaintance of that day at the seaside.

In playful tricks and ways Gipsey was not specially unlike other intelligent dogs, however much Fanny may have believed otherwise, but she certainly displayed unusual appreciation and gratitude. She was easily taught to do many things. While receiving instruction she looked steadily into Fanny's eyes, as though endeavoring to comprehend what was wanted, and to reason out the desired results. Her previous history was unknown. From time to time she astonished her mistress and friends by revealing a knowledge of tricks which were probably learned in her younger days. She knew how to sit erect; Fanny taught her to sit by her side at table, and her dignity and good behavior were the admiration of everybody. From time to time she would sit up, with her fore-paws drooping at right angles in front, and patiently wait for a dainty morsel. If no attention was shown her, she would speak in the softest whisper, making hardly a sound beyond that of closing her jaws; repeating this two or three times without success, she would venture upon an audible bark, but it was always as gentle as she could make it. She never went to the table without being invited, evidently recognizing it as a privilege, and not a right. She never followed her mistress into the street without invitation; though the door was left wide open, she gazed wistfully after Fanny descending the steps, but without attempting to follow. She perfectly understood the difference between "Gipsey can go," and "Gipsey must stay at home," but even when the former phrase was uttered, she always waited for the magic words, "Come along!"

Fanny cites several instances of the reasoning powers of the dog. Gipsey slept in a willow basket which contained a soft blanket; one very hot day, in the early part of the first summer of her rescue from captivity, she found the bed uncomfortable, and after vainly trying several times to lie there, she sat down in front of the basket, apparently wondering what made it so warm. For five minutes she sat there with her head dropped in meditation; then she took the blanket in her teeth, dragged it to the floor, and lay down upon the cool willow with a sigh of satisfaction. Ever afterward on hot days she repeated the performance, and with a little instruction from Fanny she learned to drag the blanket back again if the temperature fell enough to make her old bed desirable.

She slept at night in her basket in Fanny's room, but at six o'clock in the morning was privileged to go to the side of her young mistress. As the clock struck the hour, she left the basket and went to the bedside. For a long time Fanny was puzzled to know how Gipsey knew the hour, but finally discovered that it was a steam-whistle on a factory several blocks away. The whistle was blown at six o'clock as a signal to the workmen; but one night Gipsey mistook the whistle of a ferry-boat for that of the factory, and went to Fanny's side, thus revealing her method of keeping time.

Fanny sometimes reclined on a lounge and played with her pet, but when she wished to rest, she had only to say in gentle tones, "Be quiet, Gipsey, and lie down; I am tired." Instantly all romping ceased and the dog settled to sleep or retired to its basket.

The old adage says "every dog has its day," and Gipsey was no exception to the rule. One autumn she fell ill, lost her sight, and developed various canine disorders for which no cure could be found. With patience far beyond that of many men and women she endured her sufferings, and down to the hour when she died, the only sound she ever made was a low moan, though it was often evident she was in great pain. Through all her illness she seemed to appreciate to its fullest extent the kindness of her young mistress, and swallowed with almost no resistance the unsavory drugs which the veterinary surgeon precribed.

"Don't forget to say," remarks Fanny as she finishes reading the foregoing lines, "that Gipsey was the most sensitive dog I ever saw or heard of, and more sensitive than most children or grown people. The slightest word of reproof wounded her so that she showed her consciousness of it for hours, and she couldn't be happy till it was 'all made up.' When that was accomplished she would bark and dance about, and perhaps bring some of her playthings for a good romp. If you stepped on her foot, or otherwise hurt her by accident, you had only to say, 'Excuse me Gipsey; I didn't mean it,' and she would pretend she wasn't hurt at all."

"I am sure that she knew the difference between our language and another. Sometimes the doctor would talk to her in French or German, in the same tones and with the same meaning as in English; whenever he did so, she would stand still and look at him with a puzzled expression which showed she did not understand, but the moment he went back to English, she was as demonstrative as ever, and seemed trying to ask him not to talk any more in that outlandish way."—*St. Nicholas.*

GOVERNING CHILDREN.

One of the Old Fashioned Theories That Holds Out.

If the trees grew, so did baby, and she developed some traits unknown to the vegetable kingdom, unless, indeed, they sprung from that tempting apple our poor grandma tasted in the lost Paradise. It seemed to Sally a dreadful thing to punish her treasure for anything; the idea of tears in those lovely eyes and quivering sobs from those red lips was unendurable. Mademoiselle had her own way, and bid fair to become a nuisance in the house. Tom came home one day and found her screaming and kicking on the floor, and Sally standing by her with a woeful face.

"What's the matter here?" he inquired.

"O Tom! she saw the new carving-knife in the drawer, and it is so bright she wanted it to play with, and I can't let her have it, can I?"

Tom's face darkened; he had long had his own thoughts about baby's mismanagement, but he hated to hurt Sally so much that he kept putting off what he felt to be a thankless and disagreeable duty. But he had been well brought up himself, and looked back on the rigid discipline of his childhood as the source of all the strength and uprightness of his character. And now things had come to an open issue; his child must be governed, however Sally objected; it was his duty. He picked the child up from the floor, screaming and kicking more vigorously than ever.

"Margy," he said sternly, "stop, don't cry any more!"

It was useless; Margy never minded her mother in the two conscious years of her life, and her father had never before seen her in such a rage. She did not stop at all, but roared the louder. Her father looked her in the eye. 'Margy!" he said, "stop, or papa will slap you!"

"O Tom! Tom!" cried Sally, "don't whip her; oh, don't; she'll be good pretty soon; she's never been slapped."

"So I see," said Tom. "Sally, this child is spoiled; it is my duty to her and to my God to bring her up as the child of Christian parents should be reared. Will you go into the other room, my dear, if this is going to hurt you."

There was an authority in Tom's voice Sally had never heard before, and it frightened as well as angered her. She had thought of her marriage vows of honor and obedience as mere vague forms, never before had her will and Tom's come into direct conflict. She was ready to defy him, her face blazed, but Tom's look was not to be withstood; he was master, and she must yield. With rebellion in her heart, quite as vehement if not outspoken as Margy's, she went out of the room and out of the house, and sat down on the shed steps with her hands over her ears. Tom picked up the screaming child, turned her over his knee, and after the good old fashion proceeded to "reverse the magnetic current," as modern æsthetics call that form of castigation.

Margy was more astonished than hurt; the surprise and the sting recalled her to herself, she stopped crying, and when Sally came back the child's arms were round her father's neck; the tears stood in Tom's eyes, and the baby voice cried, "Me dood baby, mamma!"

After tea was over, and the little girl asleep, Tom said, "You were angry with me to-day, Sally, and you haven't got over it quite yet."

Tears welled up into Sally's eyes, and choked her voice; she could not answer.

"Let's have it out, dear," said Tom, tenderly; "we shall both feel better than to have a silent sulking. Do you want Margy to grow up such a girl as Della Mix?"

"O, Tom! but I don't see how you could slap her."

"What would you have me do, Sally?"

"Oh, nothing; she's such a baby! I'd let her alone till she is old enough to understand that she ought to mind. Why, she's only three; wait till she's ten."

"And by that time habits of disobedience and giving way to temper will be fixed upon her, Sally, and the struggle made dreadful for both of us."

"I guess you are right, Tom," she said, with a wistful look that went to Tom's heart; "but oh!" she went on, "I do wish you would do all the governing. I'm afraid Margy won't love me if I slap her, Tom."

"Didn't you see her arms around my neck after I had punished her? She put them there of her own accord. If you punish her calmly, and make her feel that you hate to do it, but must, she will end by being sorry for you instead of angry. I shall never forget what my little cousin said once to her aunt:

'Nan, I finks you dovern me better'n anybody."

"Why, dear?" asked the aunt.

"'Cause you'se so d'edful, d'edful gentle with me, an' you feel so bad 'bout punishin' me, that I finks in my own mind—though I doesn't by any means tell you so—that I nebber, nebber s'all do so adain; but when Patty comes 'long an' says, 'You bad, awful, naughty dirl," an' slaps an' shakes me, I dit just as mad, and finks I'll do it again, soon as I poshibly tan.'"

"There's the whole theory of government in the mind of the governed, Sally, and it is pretty much so."—*Scottish American Journal.*

The Sunday School.

Messiah's Messenger.

LESSON 12, SUNDAY MARCH 21, 1886.

Golden Text—Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me.—Mal. 3: 1.

LESSON TEXT.

Mal. 3: 1-6; 4: 1-6.

1. Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts.

2. But who may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap;

And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness.

4. Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Lord, as in the days of old, and as in former years.

5. And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and that fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts.

6. For I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.

* * * * * * *

1. For, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven, and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble; and the day that commeth shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.

2. But unto you that fear my name shall the Son of righteousness arise with healing in his wings and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall.

3. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do this, saith the Lord of hosts.

4. Remember ye the law of Moses my servant, which I commanded unto him in Horeb for all Israel, with the statutes and judgments.

5. Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord.

6. And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Behold, I send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me (v. 1.) The Lord does not need messengers, but we do. The Lord could make his own preparations, or could excute his will without any preparatory work; but he chooses to have the preparations made, and to employ men to make them. It is a great privilege to be a messenger of God; yet it is a privilege that God gives to every child of his. It is a great privilege to have a messsage from God inviting to a preparation in the line of his plans and purposes; and this also is the privilege of us each and all.

The Lord whom ye seek, shall suddenly come. Our seeking has, in one sense, no power with reference to the Lord's coming; in another sense, it has all power. The Lord will come to those who do not seek him, just as surely as he will come to those who do; but to those who seek him, he will come as their Lord—watched for and now rejoiced in; but to those who do not seek him he will come as a terror—from whom they shrink back appalled. This is which can be our stimulus and our cheer as we seek after and watch for the Lord expectantly.

Who shall stand when he appeareth? (v 2.) Of one thing we may be sure, those who have watched for the Lord's coming with love and longing will have no fear as to their welcome from him when finally he is here. Their confidence in their relation to him is not based on what they are, but on what he is. They have known him while he is yet away from them; and knowing him, they have loved him. When they see him face to face, they will not love him any the less, and their love will cast out fear. "Who shall stand when he appeareth?" Every trusting servant of his who has stood in loving expectancy, watching for his coming, and faithful in service, during his absence.

Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Lord, as in the days of old (v. 4) There are those who think that the former days were better than these, and all good is really in the past. They are mistaken as to the main point, although they commonly have some exceptional items of the world's experience on which to pivot a conviction. One thing the child of God may be sure; the best things in God's plans for him are still in the future, and if there was any good in the days of old which is now lacking to him, that also shall be restored, or shall be bettered, to him.

I the Lord change not (v. 6.) There is hardly an assurance in the Bible which has more of comfort in it than that declaration of God's unchangeabless. Sometimes it seems as if everybody changed, as if nobody were true. Those on whom we leaned, or to whom we looked up to, or about whom we could not have a doubt, fail us by their changing—so contrary to our hopes and our beliefs. Is there nothing certain? Is there none to be depended on? Then it is that the anwer comes assuringly, "I the Lord change not." Whoever fails us, Jesus Christ —who is himself the truth—is "the same yesterday and to-day, yea and forever." His friendship—like himself—standeth sure.

It fortifies my soul to know
That, though I perish, Truth is so;
That, howsoe'er I stray and range,
What'er I do, Thou dost not change.
I steadier step when I recall
That, if I slip, Thou dost not fall."

The day cometh, it burneth as a furnace (v. 1. A furnace is a great testing agency; it is destructive to that which is worthless, and it gives permancy to that which has real value. It is by the furnace fire that gold and and silver, and that even iron and lead, are so separated from their baser material that they have a permanent utility in in the world. Aye, and even the worker in delicate porcelain, when he has shaped his clay into its graceful form, and has ornamented its surface with many hued tracery, subjects his choicest work to the flames of the furnace, in order to make the graceful form a thing of stability, and to give permanency to the colors which might otherwise be brushed away in a moment. The furnace is an agency of ruin or of salvation, according to the value of that on which its flames must play. He who has our highest interests at heart will be sure to employ the furnace that it shall prove a blessing to his loved ones—both in its destructive and in its preserving power.

Remember ye the law of Moses my servant, which I commanded unto him in Horeb, for all Israel, even statutes and judgments (v. 4.) What an unscientific mode of speaking the Bible writers had! Here is Malachi talking about the "statutes and judgments" given by Moses, just as if Moses and not Ezra, were the author of that legislation. The old prophet seems to have had no fear of the higher critics before his eyes. Of course, it is not to be supposed that he knew as much about this matter as modern scholars do; but it may be conceded that his way of speaking of the subject is a safe one for the average uninspired teacher to adopt. The Mosaic law may fairly be called the law of Moses—in spite of higher criticism.

He shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers (v. 6.) There is no well-grounded hope of a thorough and permanent reform until the hearts of the fathers are turned to the children; and when the hearts of the fathers are turned to the children, the hearts of the children will be pretty sure to be turned to the fathers. The religion of Christ is pre-eminent in the place it gives to the children. Children are put first—as an example and as a charge—in the teachings of the Master. He who would best show his love for Christ must be like a child, and must like children. And the child who would be Christ-like must turn his heart to those who represent Christ.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times*

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. (Sold only in Cans.) ST. LOUIS.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Most Perfect Made.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

RIDGE'S FOOD

Dr. Barker, of the Brighton, England, Hospital says: "Ridge's Food resembles the mother's milk so closely that infants are reared, and WELL reared, exclusively upon it." Another physician, at the head of an orphan asylum, says: "I have been using this preparation for five years or more, and have the most unbounded faith in it as a diet for infants up to say eighteen months old."

For Infants and Invalids

Don't Read This

if you have a sufficiency of this world's goods, but if you have not, write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, full particulars about work that you can do and live at home at a profit of from $5 to $25 per day, and upwards. All succeed; both sexes; all ages. All is new. Capital not required; Hallett & Co. will start you. Don't delay; investigation at once, and grand success will attend you.

A Modest Sexton.

Quite an amusing incident occurred at the Methodist church at Lumpkin, Ga., last Sunday. It was communion day, and just as this solemn service was about concluded, the new pastor addressed one of the stewards and inquired if the sexton was not a church member. The steward replied that he was. The pastor then said that as all Christians were working for the same end, it was nothing but right to offer the sacrament to the sexton, who was invited to come forward from his bench in the rear of the church. Now, the sexton of this church happens to be Bill Burks, a very bright mulatto, and, by the way, a very sensible and humble freedman. Bill heard the word sexton called and walked up to the altar to see what was wanted. As the preacher held out the plate with the bread and the goblet with the wine, Bill took them both and proceeded at once to clear off the table. The preacher stopped him and told him that he was invited up to take communion. Bill shook his head, set down the service and said:

"No, sir; excuse me. I take mine with the niggers."

Bill went back to his seat very much embarrassed, and as he sat down remarked in a low voice: "Nary time; no, siree; I take wine with the niggers."

This little incident created quite a ripple of mirth in the church, and goes to show that Bill is yet a sensible negro.

Cure for the Deaf.

Peck's patent improved cushioned ear drums perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others, and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonials free. Address F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

He Is Not a Free-trader.

"My experience," said a man who for years worked in a Massachusetts woolen mill, "is against free trade. Soon after I came to the United States the Walker tariff bill was passed, and, being an experienced mill hand, I got a position in a woolen mill at Fitchburg, in 1856. I worked fourteen and one-half hours a day as a mule-spinner, and was paid $14 per month and board. I worked there five months. Now that men doing the same work get more than double the pay for ten hours' labor, I can not be a free-trader." This experience is worth volumes of essays.

Gen. John A. Logan,

U. S. Senator from Illinois, writes: "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have within the last year or so, suffered intensely with same disease. I began to take "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am thoroughly satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I do not hesitate to recommend it." It is taken internally, and never fails to cure the worst case. Sold by all druggists. Write for free 40 page pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

And Yet We Wonder at Crime.

It is pleasing to hear Judge Edwards sentence a criminal, he does it so politely. It would seem almost a pleasure for a murderer to be sentenced to death by such a man.—*Carson (Nev.) Tribune.*

To Weak Men

Suffering from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, Loss of Vitality, Weakness of Body and Mind, etc., I will send you a valuable treatise containing full particulars for certain restoration to health and manhood free of charge. A reliable cure. Address Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.

Drawing the Line at Rivers.

The disappearance of a river is noted in California. It was to be expected that a good many things would be taken under a Democratic administration, but they might at least leave us the rivers.

The Throat.—*Brown's Bronchial Troches* acts directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

The Matter with Bizzy.

Bismarck was a flat failure as a journalist, and the mortification of that fact fact probably accounts for his eagerness to put good, independent newspaper men in jail whenever he has the opportunity.

FANCY WORK AND Stamping Material. SENT BY MAIL AT Wholesale Prices.

Waste Embroidery Silk, 21 cents per box. 25 Skeins Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, 13cts. Large Ball Tinsel, 11cts. Felt Tidies, all stamped, 10cts. Kensington Floss, 25cts. per dozen.

Why can T. E. PARKER sell at such low figures? Because he is the largest DEALER and IMPORTER in the world for these goods.

Stamping Patterns at Wholesale.
Prices of Patterns Reduced.
NEW 1886 CATALOGUE, 25Cts.
80 NEW PAGES.
Books on Fancy Work.

Kensington, and the Colors of Flowers, describes 70 flowers, tells exactly what colors and stitches to use, 35cts., 5 for $1.00. **Lustre Painting,** a complete teacher, 25cts., 6 for $1. **Crochet and Fancy Braid Book,** tells how to make edgings with FANCY BRAID, 10cts., 12 for $1.00. **150 Ornamental Stitches,** 10cts., 12 for $1.00. **Knitting and Crocheting,** 15cts., 10 for $1.00. **Choice Cross Stitch Patterns,** 25cts., 6 for $1.00. All these books, the Catalogue, and Illustrated Price Lists, 75cts.

Ours is the Best Stamping Outfit for One Dollar.
Kensington Painting Outfit, $1.25; Oil Painting Outfit, $2.50; Lustre Painting Outfit, $3. T. E. PARKER, Lynn, Mass.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

M. R. JARRETT, Ora, Indiana. From the description you give of your horse, it would be impossible to say what is the matter with him. The dropping of the head would indicate elbow lameness. Examine closely for inflammation. Also, carefully examine his feet. His back sinews may also be sprained. Make close inspection and write again. ED.]

D. W. Willford, Lodge Pole, Neb.: A part of the genital passage of your mare is affected. Linseed tea or slippery elm bark mucillage, made warm, and containing a drachm of sugar of lead to the pint should be injected. Be careful not to irritate the parts. Take care to allow free escape of all discharges. Give this cathartic raw linseed oil 16 ounces; oil of aniseed, 2 ounces; spirits of sweet nitre, 2 ounces. Do not task her heavily in work.—ED.

STRINGHALT.—Will some kind reader of the BLADE tell me what is wrong with my uncle's colt? He is 4 years old, and once in a while he will raise his right hind leg as high as he can. It seems as if a cord is drawing it up, he lifts it so hard. Will it result in stringhalt?—E. S. HAWK, Watseka, Ill. [Examine his foot carefully. The trouble may be there. However, it seems to be stringhalt. This name is given to a habit of suddenly jerking up the hind limb when raised from the ground, and bringing it down with unusual force. It may be shown only when turning from side to side in the stall, or it may be shown in walking or trotting. Sometimes it is in one leg leg, and sometimes it extends to both. There is no known cure for it.—ED.]

FISTULA.—Will you or some subscriber kindly give me a remedy for the fistula on my horse? Also for lice on my poultry?—JOHN M. BRADLEY, Northwood, O. [The treatment recommended in "Diseases of Live Stock," is:

In the early stage, the spinous processes, as soon as they are noticed to be inflamed, must be protected from pressure and dressed with cooling lotions. Later, when it is evident that pus is formed, by the fluctuating feel of the abscess, it should be freely opened by an incision as low down as possible on the right side, as most horses lie down on that side, and the escape of the pus is thus favored. The abscess should be syringed with carbolic acid water (1 to 2), and dressed with a carcolic acid salve (1 to 8), or petroleum.

In older cases, where a fistula has already formed, running down into the shoulder, careful search should be made for its lowest pouch which contains the pus. This will be either before or behind the shoulder. A free incision should be made into it, and the fistula syringed and dressed as above. Sometimes a more active stimulus is required to make the sides of the fistula take on healthy action. A seton tape may then be passed through the fistula from end to end, and left there. Or the following injection may be freely injected into every part of the fistula, two or three times a week:

Chlorid of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint.

These measures, combined with general tonics and good care, will be quite certain to bring about good results.

To rid poultry of lice, whitewash their house well with lime and to each gallon of whitewash place two tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid. Rub the perches well with coal oil, and dust the fowls and nests with a little insect powder, to be had at any drug store.—[ED.]

FISHING BUSINESS.—Where can I get information on the fishing business of the Pacific states, especially San Francisco.—SUBSCRIBER, Toledo. [Address A. B. Dibble, Grass Valley, Joseph D. Redding, San Francisco, or J. G. Woodbury, San Leandro, California.—DE.]

PEAS.—I would like some information in regard to sowing peas for hogs, what amount of feed they yield as compared with corn, how much to sow per acre, and about what time to sow. What kind of peas are the best for this purpose. An answer to the above, through the columns of the Weekly, will oblige.—E. N. WHEELER, Adams, Ill. [The heaviest clays will bear good peas, but a calcareous or wheat soil is better. Well-rotted manure increases the crop. The yield depends largely upon the kind of soil. Good soil will produce 125 to 150 bushels per acre. To cultivate, sow in drills or broadcast; the most usual way is the latter. One quart of peas will sow 120 feet of a row, 2½ to 3½ bushels will sow an acre. When planted in rows, 1½ to 2 bushels. They may be planted in April, say the middle, as soon as the ground is warm. The kinds sown for stock are the marrow fat for good land, and the small yellow for poor land. The growth is promoted by steeping the seed 20 to 30 hours in wine. To harvest, cut with a scythe or use the horse rake. When thus gathered into heaps and well dried, they may be threshed and the haulm carefully stacked and saved for sheep fodder. If it is secured in good condition, cattle and sheep will do well upon it. Good hay, to give a certain nourishment, requires 100 pounds; wheat will give the same effect by 43 pounds; peas, 44 pounds; beans, 46 pounds; rye, 49 pounds; Indian corn, 56 pounds; oats, 59 pounds.

MEGRIMS.—S. S. Kiersey, Burlington, Ia.: Your horse is no doubt attacked with megrims. Bleeding upon the appearance of the first symptoms gives almost immediate relief. The bowels must be opened, for which purpose give 1½ pints of linseed oil. Bran mashes should be given for a few days. These attacks may be prevented by moderate feeding and driving.—ED.]

LICE ON CUCUMBER VINES.—Can the BLADE, or any of the many readers, please tell me what will prevent or keep lice off cucumber vines besides pulling them up and throwing the vines over the fence? That is everything, I know, until another county is heard from or the full returns come in. I will anxiously wait until I hear some remedy from the BLADE or through the BLADE, for I hold a grudge against them—(the lice.) They destroyed a promising crop for me year before last.—J. F. SMITH, Oakland, Florida. [Pour a gallon of boiling water on one pound of tobacco leaves, strain in 20 minutes and sprinkle on the vines with a watering pot with a fine sprinkler—ED.]

Answers to Inquiries.

WIRE FENCE WOUNDS.—As the time is close at hand to turn-out stock surrounded by wire fence, I will tell the readers of the BLADE what some use in those parts and have always proved to be the best remedy: Cleanse the wound with warm soap suds, then apply lubricating oil freely and common tar, to keep out the flies. By adding a little camphor to the oil it makes the best remedy for a burn I ever tried. It is good for sore throat.—SUBSCRIBER.

GRUBS.—Tell G. C. Barker, Bass, Ky., the best and quickest way to rid his cows of grubs is to squeeze them out. It is very easily done with thumb and forefinger.—EDGAR LANE, Colfax, Ind.

The dear old BLADE has done me more good during the ten or fifteen years I have been taking it than it has cost me. I have been benefitted by getting good recipes for different things. I see many inquiries for a recipe to rid cattle of vermin or lice. I got a remedy in the BLADE several years ago, which I have used every spring since I got it, and it is infallible. Give salt, five parts, and sulphur one part, once or twice each week. It beats all mashes or sponging, as you can give it to 100 head as rasily as one, and sponging is very hard to do with wild cattle.—G. B. R., Newtonia, Mo.

Catalogues Received.

Seed Annual, 1886, D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Has handsome covers, and supplement of new varieties of seed.

Annual catalogue of O. K. seeds. J. A. Everett & Co., Watertown, Pa. Illuminated, covers.

Wheat—Spring Work.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Through the rough winter the wheat has looked out, and looks forward to spring with a smile. It is doing finely. The weather is now fine, and farmers have commenced their spring work. The BLADE is our favorite paper, and as soon as our year is out, we shall have it continued.—A. W. B., Covington, Ind.

HIS EXPERIENCE.—I have read in the BLADE of a man's experience in cutting a cow open for the purpose of getting information, and how he found that she had died of "brush heap on the pouch," as he was pleased to term it. I have cattle running on hazle brush pasture and have never lost a cow. We have had hogs die, but do not know whether it is from eating hazle brush or not.—SUBSCRIBER.

Curculio.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I send you a preventive of curculio in plums, which I have used with unvarying success for ten years. It is: Rub the bodies of the trees with soft soap slightly diluted with hot water up the main limbs just as the bloom is setting. The bug or beetle that stings the young plums, though it has wings, crawls up the tree instead of flying, as is generally supposed. The time of application is of great importance. Let any one try it and they will be surprised at the result. It is easily done and the cost is but a trifle. I first tried it mixed with sulphur, but afterward found the soap sufficient.—JOHN S. FITZHUGH, Valley Mills, Tex.

Native Plums in the West.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

Since the introduction of the Wild Goose and Miner Plums there has been slow but steady progress in the development of this class of fruit, until it is becoming evident that it is one of the most valuable fruits for the Northwest. Already the list is quite complete and covers a period of ripening of from eight to ten weeks. The trees generally possess all of the hardy characteristics of the common wild varieties that grow along the streams, while the fruit more nearly approaches the foreign varieties.

None of them quite equal the green gage and yellow egg of the East, but they possess size, quality, beauty and freedom from ravages of curculio and acerbity of skin that are establishing them with farmers, and in the markets wherever they have commenced fruiting. Trees of the Miner in a neighbor's yard have borne four to five bushels each the last two years, and the fruit brought in the market from $1.50 to $2 per bushel. Forest garden trees set three or four years were full of choice plums the past season. While these plums do not take the place of cherries, they fill a place often left vacant by the failure of both cherries and apples, and ought to be in every orchard or yard. The best place to plant them is where the chickens run constantly.

Some of these plums are as large as the first early peaches that we used to peddle on the streets of Toledo 35 years ago, and perhaps equally as good. They are all very fine fresh from the tree, canned, or made into butter or preserves, and can be taken with sugar and cream as we used to take peaches in the days of yore. We will never grow peaches in Iowa, but we may confidently expect great things in the near future from this hardy race of plums. The Chinese plum, Prunas Simoni may also prove very valuable on these natives, or in crossing with them to develop a new race. It is a fine tree, and stood 34 degrees of cold last winter. The fruit is of nice size and said to be equal to the best apricots.

Of the natives the Marianna, from Texas, ripens first, during the last of July. It is a large oblong red plum of excellent quality and beautiful appearance, very much like Wild Goose but a little larger, varying from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Next comes Wild Goose about the first week of August. It is a native of Tennessee and is similar to the above only a shade smaller. This fine fruit has made its appearance in our markets the last two years, and goes quick at a high price. There has been one serious drawback with this variety: the trees sold throughout the west have been largely on peach roots and the roots have failed. Forest Garden is a native of Iowa and ripens about the middle of August. It is from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, yellow and read, very firm in flesh, sweet and lucious, one of the best for canning. It is a very early and abundant bearer. Miles plum is a native of Illinois, brought to Iowa by a farmer. It ripens the first of September. It is yellowish red, of the size of Wild Goose, firm in flesh and superior in quality, and an early bearer. It is one of the very best.

De Loto is a native of Wisconsin, ripening about the same time, and of excellent quality.

Woolf is another native of Iowa, ripening about the same time, a round, red plum of the largest size, and of good flavor. The skin is very thick, and it is a freestone, making it a nice plum for peeling and pitting.

Miner is a red plum from Wisconsin, not quite so large as Wild Goose, a very hardy, strong-growing tree that makes a nice shade tree in the yard. The fruit is much like Wild Goose in shape and color, but not quite as large, the flesh is firmer, and it is one of the best for all purposes. Fruit ripens late, about the middle of September, continuing to the last.

There are other aspirants for public favor; but the farmer that plants any or all of these will be amply rewarded in a few years. It is of but little use to plant the foreign varieties, such as Egg, Gage, Dameson, Lombard, Jefferson, etc.—M. S. HUBBELL, Cromwell, Iowa.

Garden Vegetables—General Directions for Cultivating Them.

NO. V.

MUSTARD.—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as salad or cut and boiled like spinage.

Cultur—Should be the same as that of cress, and the seed should be sown at intervals, in order to secure a succession.

ONION.—There has already been a good deal said on the onion, as to cultivation, etc. Still, a few more remarks as to cultivation and how to keep them through the winter, I don't think will be out of the way. There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in onions; therefore I advise all the readers of the BLADE who want to raise onions to get reliable seed.

How I raise onions: A short time ago I gave my method of raising onions, but it did not seem to be complete, as I have received numerous inquiries about the kind of soil, etc. So here is what I think a complete guide to how to raise onions: Any land that will raise a good crop of corn, except stiff clay or gravelly soil, is suitable for onions. I select a sandy loam with a light mixture of clay, as it is easier to work and produces good crops. Land that has been worked two years previously in hoed crops and heavily manured for those crops, and kept entirely free from weeds, would be in a desirable condition to commence with. Gather off all refuse that may be on it, and in October apply about 50 cart loads of manure to an acre. The manure should have been twice turned during the previous summer, and well fermented to destroy any weed seed seeds that may be in it. Spread the manure evenly on the land and plow it under, taking a narrow furrow, which will mix the manure more thoroughly with the soil. This will be all the preparation needed in the fall. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked without injury, give it a thorough dragging, first with an iron drag, then with a brush drag, after which rake the entire piece with steel hand rakes. Stretch your line perfectly straight along one side of your bed, then with a wooden marker, containing five teeth fourteen inches apart, mark off your ground, running your outside tooth along the line; returning, place the outside tooth in the last mark, and follow it for a guide, repeating this operation until the piece is all marked. Sow your seed the thinnest when large onions are wanted, provided you can rely on the seed. Procure good seed at whatever price, for without it all your labor will be lost. Cover the seed half an inch deep. As soon as the onions are up so they can be seen the length of the row, give them the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows. Many use a hoe made expressly for that purpose. The blade is 8 inches long and 1½ broad, with a long crooked shank set in a handle 5 feet long. The shape of the hoe allows the earth to pass over the blade without moving out of its place. In a few days after give them the second hoeing, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be commenced. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done; the weeder must get down to his work on his knees astride of the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started and can not be seen. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary, another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done and at the proper time, the crop will not need anything more until ready to gather. When the tops die and fall, the crop should be pulled and spread evenly on the ground to dry. In about a week after being pulled, turn, or rather stir them with a wooden rake, and when the tops have become perfectly dry cut them off one-half inch from the bulb. When the crop is designed for market, it should not be exposed to the weather longer than necessary to cure the crop, as onions will lose their bright color by exposure.

HOW TO KEEP ONIONS THROUGH WINTER.—The essentials for the preservation of onions are dryness, thorough ventilation, coolness, and freedom from frost, or if frozen they must not be permitted to thaw and freeze again. One of the most popular methods of keeping onions is to spread straw threshed with a flail, to the dept of eighteen inches upon the barn floor, scaffold or garret. Upon this spread the onions six to ten inches deep, and cover with straw two feet, laying on old pieces of boards or sticks. If at sufficient depth from frost they are not affected by the changes of temperature, and will keep in fine condition till May. A cool, dry cellar of some out building, barn or carriage house will be found excellent for keeping onions, if it has windows for ventilation. The cellar of a dwelling house is usually too warm. They should be spread on scaffolds, about six inches deep, with room between the boards for the air to circulate. On approach of cold weather close the doors and windows, and keep the temperature just above freezing point. With proper care they can be thus kept without freezing at all, and will come out sound and nice in the spring.—J. D. LEASURE, Lansing, Mich.

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 East Fifteenth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

TALMAGE'S NINTH SERMON.

"The Domestic Circle" as a Sphere for Noble and Heroic Chrirtian Labor.

Talmage's text, Sunday, March 7, was from Mark v. 19: "Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee." Following is the sermon in full:

There are a great many people longing for some grand sphere in which to serve God. They admire Luther at the Diet of Worms, and only wish that they had some such great opportunity in which to display their Christian prowess. They admire Paul making Felix tremble, and they only wish that they had some such grand occasion, in which to preach righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come; all they want is only an opportunity to exhibit their Christian heroism. Now the Apostle comes to us and he practically says: "I will show you a place where you can exhibit all that is grand, and beautiful, and glorious in Christian character, and that is the domestic circle."

If one is not faithful in an insignificant sphere he will not be faithful in his resounding sphere. If Peter will not help the cripple at the gate of the temple he will never be able to preach 3,000 souls into the kingdom at the Pentecost. If Paul will not take pains to instruct in the way of salvation the jailer of the Philippian dungeon, he will never make Felix tremble. He who is not faithful in a skirmish would not be faithful in an Armageddon. The fact is, we are all placed in just the position in which we can most grandly serve God; and we ought not to be chiefly thoughtful about some sphere of usefulness which we may after a while gain, but the all-absorbing question with you and with me ought to be: "Lord, what wilt thou have me now and here to do?"

There is one word in my text around which the most of our thoughts will this morning revolve. That word is "home." Ask ten different men the meaning of that word and they will give you ten different definitions. To one it means love at the hearth, it means plenty at the table, industry at the workstand, intelligence at the books, devotion at the altar. To him it means a greeting at the door and a smile at the chair. Peace hovering like wings. Joy clapping its hands with laughter. Life a tranquil lake. Pillowed on the ripples sleep the shadows.

Ask another man what home is, and he will tell you it is want, looking out of a cheerless fire grate, kneading hunger in an empty bread tray. The damp air shivering with curses. No Bible on the shelf. Children, robbers and murderers in embryo. Obscene songs their lullaby. Every face a picture of ruin. Want in the background and sin staring from the front. No Sabbath wave rolling over that doorsill. Vestibule of the pit. Shadow of infernal walls. Furnace for forging everlasting chains. Faggots for an unending funeral pile. Awful word! It is spelled with curses, it weeps with ruin, it chokes with woe, it sweats with the death agony of despair.

The word "home" in the one case means everything bright. The word "home" in the other case means everything terrific. I shall speak to you this morning of home as a test of character, home as a refuge, home as a political safeguard, home as a school and home as a type of heaven.

And in the first place I remark, that home is a powerful test of character. The disposition in public may be in gay costume while in private it is in dishabille. As play actors may appear in one way on the stage and may appear in other way behind the scenes, so private character may be very different from public character. Private character is often public character turned wrong side out.

A man may receive you into his parlor as though he were a distillation of smiles, and yet his heart may be a swamp of nettles. There are business men who all day long are mild and courteous and genial and good-natured in commercial life, damming back their irritability and their petulance and their discontent, but at nightfall the dam breaks and scolding pours forth in floods of freshets.

Reputation is only the shadow of character, and a very small house sometimes will cast a very long shadow. The lips may seem to drop with myrrh and cassia, and the disposition to be as bright and warm as a sheaf of sunbeams, and yet they may only be a magnificent show window to a wretched stock of goods. There is many a man who is affable in public life and amid commercial spheres, who, in a cowardly way, takes his anger and his petulance home and drops them on the domestic circle.

The reason men do not display their bad temper in public is because they do not want to be knocked down. There are men who hide their petulance and irritability just for the same reason that they do not let their notes go to protest: it does not pay. Or for the same reason that they do not want a man in their stock company to sell his stock at less than the right price, lest it depreciate the value. As at sometimes the wind rises, so after a sunshiny day there may be a tempestuous night. There are people who in public act the philanthropist, who at home act the Nero, with respect to their slippers and their gown.

Audubon, the great ornithologist, with gun and pencil, went through the forests of America to bridg down and to sketch the beautiful birds, and after years of toil and exposure completed his manuscript and put it in a trunk in Philadelphia for a few days of recreation and rest, and came back and found that the rats had utterly destroyed the manuscript; but without any discomposure and without any fret or bad temper, he again picked up his gun and pencil and visited again all the great forests of America and reproduced his immortal work. And yet there are people with the ten thousandth part of that loss who are utterly unreconcilable, who, at the loss of a pencil or an article of raiment, will blow as long and sharp as a northeast storm.

Now, that man who is affable in public, and who is irritable in private, is making a fraudulent over-issue of stock, and he is as bad as a bank that might have four or five hundred thousand dollars of bills in circulation with no specie in the vault. Let us learn to show piety at home. If we have it not there, we have it not anywhere. If we have not genuine grace in the family circle, all our outward and public plausibility merely springs from a fear of the world or from the slimy, putrid pool of our own selfishness. I tell you the home is a mighty test of character. What you are at home you are everywhere, whether you demonstrate it or not.

Again, I remark that home is a refuge. Life is the United States army on the national road to Mexico, a long march with ever and anon a skirmish and a battle. At eventide we pitch our tent and stack the arms, we hang up the war cap and lay our head on the knapsack, we sleep until the morning bugle calls us to marching and action. How pleasant it is to rehearse the victories and surprises and the attacks of the day, seated by the still camp-fire of the home circle.

Yes, life is a stormy sea. With shivered masts and torn sails and hulk aleak, we put in at the harbor of home. Blessed harbor! There we go for repairs in the dry-dock of quiet life. The candle in the window is to the toiling man the lighthouse guiding him into port. Children go forth to meet their fathers as pilots at the "Narrows" take the hand of ships. The door-sill of the home is the wharf where heavy life is unladen.

There is the place where we may talk of what we have done without being charged with self adulation. There is the place where we may lounge without being thought ungraceful. There is the place where we may express affection without being thought silly. There is the place where we may forget our annoyances and exasperations and troubles. Forlorn earth pilgrim! no home? Then die. That is better. The grave is brighter and grander and more glorious than this world with no tent from marchings, with no harbor from the storm, with no place of rest from this scene of greed and gouge and loss and gain. God pity the man or woman who has no home!

Further, I remarked that home is a political safeguard. The safety of the state must be built on the safety of the home. Why cannot France come to a placid republic? Ever and anon there is a threat of national capsize. France as a nation has not the right kind of a Christian home. The Christian hearthstone is the only cornerstone for a republic. The virtues cultured in the family circle are an absolute necessity for the state. If there be not enough moral principle to make the family adhere, there will not be enough political principle to make the state adhere. "No home" means the Goths and Vandals, means the nomads of Asia, means the Numidans of Africa, changing from place to place according as the pasture happens to change.

Confounded be all those Babels of iniquity which would overtower and destroy the home. The same storm that upsets the ship in which the family sails will sink the frigate of the constitution. Jails and penitentiaries and armies and navies are not our best defense. The door of the home is the best fortress. Household utensils are the best artillery, and the chimneys of our dwelling-houses are the grandest monuments of safety and triumph. No home. No Republic.

Further, I remark, that home is a school. Old ground must be turned up with subsoil plow, and it must be harrowed and reharrowed, and then the crop will not be as large as that of the new ground with less culture. Now, youth and childhood are new ground, and the influences thrown over their heart and life will come up in after life luxuriantly. Every time you have given a smile of approbation—all the good cheer of your life will come up again in the geniality of your children.

And every ebulition of anger and every uncontrollable display of indignation will be fuel to their disposition twenty, or thirty or forty years from now—fuel for a bad fire a quarter of a century from this. You praise the intelligence of your child too much sometimes when you think he is not aware of it, and you will see the result of it before ten years of age in his annoying affectations. You praise his beauty, supposing he is not large enough to understand what you say, and you will find him standing on a high chair before a flattering mirror. Words, and deeds, and example are the seed of character, and children are very apt to be the second edition of their parents. Abraham begat Isaac, so virtue is apt to go down in the ancestral line; but Herod begat Archelaus, so iniquity is transmitted. What vast responsibility comes upon parents in view of this subject!

O! make you home the brightest place on earth, if you would charm your children to the high path of virtue and rectitude and religion. Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way. Let the light which puts gold on the gentian and spots on the pansy, pour into your dwellings. Do not expect the little feet to keep step to a dead march. Do not cover up your walls with such pictures as West's "Death on a Pale Horse," or Tintoretto's "Massacre of the Innocents." Rather cover them, if you have pictures, with "The Hawking Party," and "Mill by the Mountain Stream," and "The Fox Hunt," and "The Children Amid Flowers," and "The Harvest Scene," and "Saturday Night Marketing."

Get you no hint of cheerfulness from grasshopper's leap and lamb's frisk and quail's whistle and garrulous streamlet, which from the rock at the mountain top clear down to the meadow ferns under the shadow of the steep, comes looking for the steepest place to leap off at, and talking just to hear itself talk? If all the skies hurtled with tempest, and everlasting storm wandered over the sea, and every mountain stream went raving mad, frothing at the mouth mud foam, and there was nothing but simoons blowing among the hills, and there were neither lark's carol nor humming bird's thrill, nor waterfall's dash, but only a bear's bark, and panther's scream, and wolf's howl, then you might well gather into your homes only the shadows. But when God has strewn the earth and the heavens with beauty and with gladness, let us take into our home circles all innocent hilarity, all brightness, and all good cheer. A dark home makes bad boys and bad girls, in preparation for bad men and bad women.

Above all, my friends, take into your homes Christian principle. Can it be that in any of the comfortable homes of my congregation the voice of prayer is never lifted? What! No supplication at night for protection? What! No thanksgiving in the morning for care? How my brother, my sister, will you answer God in the day of judgment, with reference to your children? It is a plain question and therefore I ask it. In the tenth chapter of Jeremiah God says he will pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his name. O parents! when you are dead and gone and the moss is covering the inscription of the tombstone, will your children look back and think of father and mother at family prayer? Will they take the old family Bible and open it and see the mark of tears of contrition and tears of consoling promise wept by eyes long before gone out in darkness?

Oh, if you do not inculcate Christian principles in the hearts of your children, and you do not warn them against evil, and you do not invite them to holiness and to God, and they wander off into dissappation and into infidelity, and at last make shipwreck of their immortal soul, on their deathbed and in their day of judgment they will curse you! Seated by the register or the stove, what if on the wall should come out the history of your children? What a hitory—the mortal and immortal life of your loved ones! Every parent is writing the history of his child. He is writing it, composing it into a song or turning it into a groan.

My mind runs back to one of the best of early homes. Prayer, like a roof, over it. Peace, like an atmosphere, in it. Parents, personification of faith in trial and comfort in darkness. The two pillars of that earthly home long ago crumbled to dust. But shall I ever forget that early home? Yes, when the flower forgets the sun that warms it. Yes, when the mariner forgets the star that guided him. Yes, when love has gone out on the heart's altar and memory has emptied its urn into forgetfulness. Then, the home of my childhood, I will forget thee; the family altar of a father's importunity and a mother's tenderness, the voices of affection, the funerals of our dead father and mother, with interlocked arms like interwining branches of trees making a perpetual arbor of love and peace and kindness—then I will forget them—then and only then.

You know, my brother, that a hundred times you have been kept out of sin by the memory of such a scene as I have been describing. You have often had raging temptations, but you know what has held you with supernatural grasp. I tell you a man who has had such a good home as that never gets over it, and a man who has had a bad early home never gets over it.

Again, I remark, that home is a type of heaven. To bring us to that home Christ left his home. Far up and far back in the history of heaven there came a period when its most illustrious citizen was about to absent himself. He was not going to sail from beach to beach; we have often done that. He was not going to put out from one hemisphere to another hemisphere; many of us have done that. But he was to sail from world to world, the spaces unexplored and the immensities untraveled.

No world had ever hailed heaven, and heaven had never hailed any other world. I think that that the windows and the balconies were thronged, and that the pearline beach was crowded with those who had come to see him sail out of the harbor of light into the oceans beyond. Out and out, and out, and on, and on, and on, and down, and down, and down he sped, until one night with only one to greet him, he arrived. His disembarkation so unpretending, so quiet that it was not known on earth until the excitement in the cloud gave intimation that something grand and glorious had happened. Who comes there? From what port port did he sail? Why was this the place of his destination? I question the shepherds, I question the camel drivers. I question the angels. I have found out. He was an exile.

But the world has had plenty of exiles. Abraham, an exile from Ur of the Chaldees; John, an exile from Ephesus; Kosciusko, an exile from Poland; Mazzini, an exile from Rome; Emmett, an exile from Ireland; Victor Hugo, an exile from France; Kossuth, an exile from Hungary. But this one of whom I speak to-day had such resounding farewell and came into such chilling reception—for not even an hostler went out with his lantern to help him in—that he is more to be celebrated than any other expatriated one of earth or heaven.

It is ninty-five millions miles from here to the sun, and all astronomers agree in saying that our solar system is only one of the small wheels of the great machinery of the universe, turning round some one great center, the center so far distant that it is beyond all imagination and calculation; and if, as some think, that great center in the distance is Heaven, Christ came far from home when he came here. Have you ever thought of the homesickness of Christ? Some of you know what homesickness is when you have been only a few weeks absent from the domestic circle. Christ was 33 years away from home.

Some of you feel homesickness when you are a hundred or a thousand miles away from the domestic circle. Christ was more millions of miles away from home than you could calculate if all your life you did nothing but calculate. You know what it is to be homesick even amid pleasurable surroundings; but Christ slept in huts, and he was a-thirst, and he was a-hungered, and he was on the way from being born in another man's barn to be buried in another man's grave. I have read how the Swiss, when they are far away from their native country, at the sound of their national air get so homesick that they fall into melancholy, and sometimes they die under the homesickness. But oh, the homesickness of Christ! Poverty, homesick for celestial riches. Persecution, homesick for hosanna. Weariness, homesick for rest. Homesick for angelic and archangelic companionship. Homesick to go out of the night, and the storm, and the world's execration, and all that homesickness suffered to get us home.

At our best estate we are only pilgrims and strangers here. "Heaven is our home." Death will never knock at the door of that mansion, and in all that country there is not a single grave. How glad parents are in holiday times to gather their children home again. But I have noticed that there is almost always a son or a daughter absent—absent from home, perhaps absent from the world. Oh, how glad our heavenly Father will be when he gets all his children home with him in heaven! And haw delightful it will be for brothers and sisters to meet after long separation! Once they parted at the door of the tomb; now they meet at the door of immortality. Once they saw only through a glass darkly, now it is face to face; corruption, incorruption; mortality, immortality. Where are now all their sins and sorrows and troubles? Overwhelmed in the Red Sea of death while they pass through dry shod.

Gates of pearl, capstones of amethyst, thrones of dominion do not stir my so much as the thought of home. Once there, let earthly sorrows howl like storms, and roll like seas. Home! Let thrones rot, and empires wither. Home! Let the world die in earthquake struggle, and be buried amid procession of planets and dirge of spheres. Home! Let everlasting ages roll irresistible sweep. Home! No sorrow, no crying. No tears. No death. But home, sweet home, home, beautiful home, everlasting home, home with each other, home with angels, home with God.

One night lying on my lounge, when very tired, my children all around about me in full romp and hilarity and laughter—on the lounge, half awake and half asleep, I dreamed this dream: I was in a far country. It was not Persia, although more than Oriental luxuriance crowned the cities. It was not the tropics, although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the gardens. It was not Italy, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered around looking for thorns and nettles, but I found that none of them grew there, and I saw the sun rise, and I watched to see it set but it sank not.

And I saw the people in holiday attire, and I said: "When will they put off this and put on workmen's garb and again delve in the mine or swelter at the forge?" but they never put off the holiday attire. And I wandered in the suburbs of the city to find the place where the dead sleep, and looked all along the line of the beautiful hills, the place where the dead might most blissfully sleep, and I saw towers and castles, but not a mausoleum or a monument or a white slab could I see.

And I went into the chapel of the great town and I said: "Where do the poor worship and where are the hard benches on which they sit?" And the answer was made me: "We have no poor in this country." And then I wandered out to find the hovels of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but not a tear could I see, not a sigh could I hear, and I was bewildered and I sat down under the branches of a great tree and I said: "Where am I? And whence comes all this scene?"

And then from out among the leaves, and up the flowery paths, and across the bright streams there came a beautiful group, thronging all about me, and as I saw them come I thought I knew their step, and as they shouted I thought I knew their voices; but then they were so gloriously arrayed in apparel, such as I had never before witnessed, that I bowed as stranger to stranger. But when again they clapped their hands and shouted, "Welcome, welcome!" the mystery all vanished, and I found that time had gone and eternity had come, and we were all together again in our new home in heaven. And I looked around and said: "Are we all here?" and the voice of many generations responded: "All here!" And while tears of gladness were raining down our cheeks, and the branches of the Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands, and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we all together began to leap and shout and sing, "Home, home, home, home!"

News of the Week.

DRESSED BEEF INDUSTRY.

The Eastman and Armour Controversy—What It Costs to Carry Dressed Beef and Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Tribune* this morning says: Timothy C. Eastman, the big live-stock dealer, was reclining in an easy arm chair in his parlor at No. 6 East Seventeeth street, when a reporter requested him to reply to the recently published statement of P. D. Armour. Mr. Armour alleged that on one occasion, when discussing rates, Pres. Rutter, of the New York Central, said of Mr. Eastman and J. B. Dulsher that the commodore's friends would always be taken care of. He also stated that Mr. Eastman once proposed to him; "You stop your dressed-beef shipments at Albany, and you can get what rates you please. You can even have the Northeastern states, if you will keep away from the seaboard."

"Mr. Armour is perfectly reckless in his statements," said Mr. Eastman, "but everybody in Chicago knows him, and pays no attention to what he says. I never said what was attributed to me. He attacks a dead man, who cannot reply, but I am satisfied that Mr. Rutter never said what Armour puts in his mouth. It is amusing to see Armour pose as the friend of the public in this dressed-beef and live-stock controversy. Why, everyone knows that no man in this country has manipulated food products more than Mr. Armour has. He goes into grain, pork, lard—everything in fact—to corner it. He hoped, when he went into the dressed-beef business to be able to drive out the live-stock interests in the East, and then he would have a vast monopoly of the beef business, and could charge the consumer what price he chose to.

"This question of the relative difference between the railroad rates on live stock and dressed meats has been gone into many times by the railroads, and they have always figured out that to receive as much from the one traffic as the other the rate on dressed beef ought to be twice that of the cattle rate. The refrigerator car for the dressed beef weighs 35,000 pounds, the ice about 4,000 pounds, making 39,000 pounds for the roads to haul, against 20,000 pounds for the cattle car and 20,000 pounds of live beef—40,000 pounds in all. The refrigerator car has to be returned empty: it is too damp and full of ice, etc., to be used for return freight, so that, including the return, the railroad hauls 94,000 pounds on a dressed beef car shipment. In the case of the cattle car, only 20,000 pounds have to be returned, making 60,000 pounds altogether; but the cattle cars can be used for coke shipments to the West; the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore return all of their cars loaded, and the New York Central some of theirs. At a high estimate, only 50,000 pounds have to be carried by the railroads in each cattle car shipment. Then the railroads allow mileage to the refrigerator companies for the use of these cars; but they own their own cattle cars; that mileage allowance is a considerable item in reducing the cost of shipment to the dressed beef shipper. Another point is that the heavier refrigerator car is more wearing on the roadbed than the cattle car. The livestock shipper takes care of his cattle on the way; the dressed beef shipper loads and unloads his cars; so there the two are on a par. As a matter of fact, the dressed beef shipper has driven the slaughtering interests out of the market in the New England states, and he controls the business. Beef in the New England towns is higher in price than in New York. There is no danger of an advance in the price of beef here when the new rates go into effect. It is an invariable rule that when the freight rates go up, the price of cattle in Chicago declines to the proportionate extent. We would make no more money with rates at $1 per car than we would if they were $100 a car. The additional transportation cost falls on the producer at the West. Have no fear that the dressed beef industry will be driven out of New York. I should not be suprised if under the new rates beef should decline in price here. The competition is so close that neither the daessed beef nor the live stock man is making any money."

"Do you think that the new tariff will be maintained?"

"I really do. The railroads were never in a better shape to hold the tariff, and they all say that things will be firm as a rock. The rates would have gone up sooner, I am told, if there had not been a contract with Swift & Co., the Chicago dressed beef shippers, over one of the trunk lines that had to run to March 1. It was not to be expected that the railroads should always do this business at the ruinous rates that have prevailed for the last year and a half."

An officer of the New York Central said: "There is no road that would not prefer to carry live stock instead of dress beef at the ruling rates on each. The Central was the pioneer in the transportation of dressed beef, and it does an immense business in it, and is as careful of the interest of shippers as it is of those of live stock shippers. So far as we are concerned, the stock yards on the New York Central are controlled and managed in the interest of the road, which receives all the revenue therefrom. The railroads pay the refrigerator companies one cent a mile for the use of their cars. This, roughly speaking, amounts to $20 for the haul both ways between Chicago and New York, and must be deducted from the $1.30 revenue per car received from the dressed beef rate of 65 cents per 100 pounds. As a matter of fact, the revenue from a shipment of dressed beef, nets the railroad $1.17 per pound of weight carried from a shipment of cattle. (estimating that only half the weight of car goes back empty) the revenue is fourteen cents per pound of weight carried."

The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7.—Gov. Pattison and Attorney General Cassidy made their second trip to Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan school yesterday, and found much additional evidence of the heartless treatment of the young inmates. Several boys, examined by the Governor, stated that they had worn the same stockings and shirts for over two months without having them washed. The Governor ordered shirts and stockings to be given the boys. Testimony was taken showing that 94 boys had bathed in three tubs by cutting molasses barrels in half, with but three changes of water. Among these were a number who had ugly skin diseases. The Governor has directed a lady to make an examination of the clothing on the girls with the view of the correction of existing abuses. Some of the other soldiers' orphan schools are said to be even more badly managed than that at Mount Joy. The Governor expects to complete his examination in about two weeks. The secret of the bad treatment of the solders' orphans is ascribed to the greed of the managers of the schools, who receive from $115 to $150 for the maintenance of each pupil.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Strikes and Rumors of Strikes all Over the Country.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The fact that several manufacturers in the East have recently discharged some of their men, avowedly because of their being Knights of Labor, has caused a rumor to be circulated that there is on foot a concerted movement by manufacturers to break up that order, and that the action of the McCormick reaper works in this city is an initial step in that direction.

C. H. McCormick was asked if it were true, and he replied: "No, sir; it is not. We are not fighting the Knights of Labor, or any union. I have not heard of any such movement. We intend to employ our workmen without regard to whether they belong to a labor union or not."

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Providence special says: Recent aggressive action on the part of the Knights of Labor has put the entire body of Rhode Island textile manufacturers on the defensive. Yesterday a formal meeting was held, at which every textile manufacturer in Rhode Island was represented, and they each and all pledge themselves to the extent of five per cent. of their respective pay-rolls for the purpose of defending their interests. The sum thus pledged amounts to about $1,000,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 5.—A convention of coal miners and mine operators was called to order yesterday afternoon in Knights of Labor hall. Delegates were present from the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado. A permanent organization will be perfected to-day, which will form a part of the National Coal Miners' federation, and is to be known as the fourth district of the National federation. Mine operators as well as miners will be permitted to join the organization, in order to prevent strikes and to establish a uniform scale of prices which will be fair for all parties. There are about 2,400 coal miners interested in this movement.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The differences between the Knights of Labor and the Dueber watch-case company of Newport, Ky., reached a final settlement yesterday, when John C. Dueber, president of the company, met the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, which is now in session in this city. Articles were signed by both parties, in which it is agreed that the "boycott" upon the watch-cases manufactured by the company is to be removed, the former employes of the company to be reinstated, and in the future no discrimination will be exercised by the company against Knights of Labor. It is also stipulated that children under 15 years of age shall not be employed in the factory.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The Executive committee of five Knights of Labor, Assembly No. 101, have been holding daily meetings at Hotel Brown in this city for some time past, but were not in session there last night. J. J. McGarry, judge advocate of the assembly, has been with the Executive committee at nearly all the meetings. While all the proceedings were held with closed doors, it is known, nevertheless, that the threatened Gould system strike was the theme discussed. It was currently reported at a late hour last night that a cipher message had been received from Marshall, Tex., directing the men in St. Louis to be prepared to turn out at a moment's notice, and the signal for the extension of the strike to this end of the line was generally expected. When the Grievance committee adjourned last night they were still waiting for orders, and the question continues to hang in the balance.

DESOTO, Mo., March 5.—A general order by the executive board of the Knights of Labor of the Gould southwest system has been issued, boycotting the Texas & Pacific and New Orleans & Pacific cars, on account of the troubles at Fort Worth, and the order has been put into effect here. No violence or intimidation is used, but as the cars come in the trainmen are requested not to handle them further, and the request is immediately complied with, and they are sidetracked.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 5.—The committee representing the different Knights of Labor organizations in the city held a meeting this forenoon, for the purpose of organizing an executive board. To this board will be referred all questions bearing on the situation. The men understand from the interview with Mr. Whiteley, published yesterday, that arbitration is out of the question, and while nothing is said, it is very probable that a boycott will be ordered. The trains are watched for incoming workmen, but few have arrived. There is perfect order, and no indications of violence. No more men are out, and all the shops in the city except the Whiteleys are in sympathy with the workmen.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Archbishop Kenrick, of Missouri, has instructed Vicar-General Brady to deny the statement recently sent from here to the effect that the Catholic church was hostile to the Knights of Labor. "The church," says the Vicar-General, "is very conservative on the question of labor. It loves the laboring classes, whose especial guardian it is. If the teachings of the church were followed, there would be no clash between capital and labor."

"It is said that because the bishop of Montreal has seen fit to denounce the Knights of Labor, that it would be consistent for Archbishop Kenrick to do the same."

"That is not the case at all. In Montreal the Knights may not live up to their constitution, or there may be some local causes which do not obtain here or in other cities. This is a fact, however, Archbishop Kenrick has not condemned the Knights of Labor. I can state that positively. The church must be especially conservative in the matter of societies. They are springing up on every side."

"What do you think the church will do about the Knights?"

"Why, that is very simple. The plenary council at Baltimore discussed such questions thoroughly, and when the decrees of the council are published then the position of the church will be clearly defined."

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 6.—A number of employes of the Champion Machine company and the Bar-Knife company, variously estimated at from 50 to 75, were discharged last night, for refusing to go to work in the works of the Champion Malleable company. The men discharged were Knights of Labor, almost without exception, and the men claim that the action was a scheme to get the Knights out of the works. The men in the blacksmith shop of the new Champion works were ordered to work in the maleable iron works, and positively refused. They were paid off and discharged. Only one blacksmith of the number went to work, and he returned in one hour. Assembly meetings of the Knights of Labor were held last night, and the Executive board are deliberating on measures for arbitration.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The executive board of the Knights of Labor, which was again in session yesterday, decided to adopt aggressive measures against several prominent wagon and sleigh manufacturers of Homer, N. Y., who had discharged workmen belonging to the Knights of Labor because of their connection with the organization. The decision of the board practically is a boycott, although Grand Master Workman Powderly and the members of the board decline to use that term, and only say, "Don't buy." The firms affected are Gage, Hitchcock & Co., W. N. Brockway, and the Homer Wagon company, limited.

Mr. Powderly, speaking of the remarks of Pres. Strasser, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in which he claimed that differences between the latter organization and the Knights of Labor involved the existence of the open trades unions, said: "Most emphatically there is no issue between the open trades unions and the Knights of Labor; but the time is coming when they will all have to stand on the same broad platform."

Mr. Trevelleck, who represents the Knights of Labor before Congress, arrived in this city last night from New York. "The success of the New York street railway employes," he said, "in obtaining what they ask, will undoubtedly help the movement in this city."

The organizers of the Street Conductors and Drivers' association in this city, however, declare that the events in New York will make no change in their programme as originally laid down. They will complete their organization, and then make their demand.

DENVER, Col., March 6.—It is reported that 600 miners in the employ of the Marshall Coal company at Erie, have struck on account of the company reducing wages from $1.22 per ton to 92 cents. No trouble is anticipated at present.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—All the Knights of Labor on the Gould system centering in this city went out and struck this morning at 11 o'clock. No particulars can be known at present, but the strike is supposed to have been ordered by the Central committee of the Knights of Labor, at the suggestion of the Texas assembly of that organization. Information from DeSoto, Mo., is to the effect that the men at that point have also gone out.

KNIGHTS DISPLACED BY COLORED MEN.

GALVESTON, March 6.—The Knights of Labor at the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe freight depot who refused to handle Mallory freight were displaced this morning by colored laborers. At the Missouri Pacific yard very few Knights observed the boycott, and none were discharged. Both companies have a number of colored men selected, with a view of replacing the Knights as fast as the latter drop out. Such changes will be permanent. Rumors of an impending general strike of the Knights throughout Texas are current here and elsewhere in the state. Indications point to an understanding on the part of the Knights, to quit work generally on Monday morning on all railroads carrying Mallory freights.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of the local ranks, especially those employed in the great compress establishments. Master Workman Golden of this (the 78th) district assembly Knights of Labor, has been impeached for violation of the pledge to abstain from liquor, and is superseded to-day by William A. Farmer, of Minedla, Texas.

Monday's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A number of business men, representing the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of this city, assembled yesterday for the purpose of organizing a mixed assembly of the Knights of Labor. The chairman said that at the request of a number of business men and others, who were suffering from the results of the poor compensation that labor received, it had been decided that the business men should make common cause with the laboring class on whom they relied for support, by thoroughly organizing and co-operating with the working people in their different localities. A charter will be issued to them some time during the present week. About 50 men were present. The executive committee of the state assembly of the Knights of Labor has adopted a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, asking that liberal appropriations of the surplus revenues be made for the construction of public works. The Hennepin canal project is endorsed as an undertaking of national importance. The memorial, it is said, has been adopted by sixteen assemblies in this state, and eleven in other states.

A delegate from the Knights of Labor told the tinners and cornice-makers of this city yesterday, that the organization numbered 20,000 to 30,000 in Chicago, and 850,000 in the United States and Canada. The tinners and cornice-makers decided to become knights.

SPRINGFIELD, March 8.—The conflict between the Knights of Labor and their late employers, the proprietors of the East street reaper works, promises to be long continued. Wm. N. Whitely, who is at the head of the works, says he wants no employe who cannot testify to and sign the following:

"This is to certify that I have withdrawn from the Knights of Labor, or associations of like kind, and am no longer under their dictation, having restored myself to manhood and independence as a free American citizen."

Everything now awaits the arrival of the National Arbitration board of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Whitely says he is fighting for a principle, and refuses to treat with any committee representing the Knights of Labor, but will treat with members of committees individually, as independent citizens. It is doubtful whether he will treat with the National board of arbitration on its arrival. His action in discharging the Knights in one of the largest industrial shops in the world has attracted great attention, and his policy one of the principal topics of discussion in labor circles.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—As a result of the boycott against non-union made cigars, wholesale grocers and dealers of this city are receiving large lots of cigars returned from their customers, with word that they can't sell them. The retail dealers say that a very large number of their customers, on asking for cigars, lift the box and look at the bottom, and if they are not labeled they hand them back, saying they will not smoke them. Jobbers say they cannot sell non-union cigars to the city trade or on railroads, and their only recourse will be to dispose of them at interior points where the Knights of Labor do not penetrate.

DECATUR, Ill., March 8.—The action of the Knights of Labor of Decatur, in forming a new political party, is attracting much attention in this section. They declare in their platform: "We have formed a new National political party, to be known as the United Labor Party of America, for the purpose of organizing and directing the great political power of the industrial masses as a political organization; and we will cast our ballots for no one who will not pledge himself to stand firmly by our principles."

All voters are called upon to unite in the effort to emancipate the wage workers of the country from "the iron hand of the capitalists." They declare that the alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The strike of a part of the Knights, of Labor on the Gould Southwestern system of railways Saturday was followed yesterday at various points along the line by a general suspension of work of all the Knights employed in any position by the railroads, until the number reached between 8,000 and 10,000, and included shopmen, switchmen, trainmen, brakemen and firemen. The engineers, none of whom have joined the strike, formally, are prevented from working by lack of strikers' assistance upon their engines, and are counted in among themselves by the Knights so far as their value to the roads is concerned.

Another general order is expected from the Executive board in Marshall, Texas, which it is predicted will call from their work all the Knights now left on the roads, and will still further cripple them. In St. Louis, all the Missouri Pacific employes who are Knights of Labor have struck, and a number of them who were not Knights have joined the order and left their work. No freight trains and no passenger trains went out of St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific road yesterday, and its business in every department is at a complete standstill.

The Knights have been holding quiet and orderly meetings in their hall, while their executive committee is in session, and is awaiting to hear from the railroad authorities to whom they are looking for a proposition for a conference, at which their differences can be arranged.

It is probable that unless some proposition of this kind is made to-day, the strike will assume greater proportions, and will injure the roads more than it has already. The strikers exercise great care that the delay of the mails shall not be attributed to them. They have appointed delegations from their number to prepare the mail cars for their trips, switch them into position, and attach them to the engines. This precaution makes it impossible for the United States government to prefer charges against them for delaying the mails, and thus the government can find no pretext for interference, unless violence is resorted to.

The strike upon the Missouri Pacific road has had the effect of rendering it impossible for the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad to handle any freight delivered at the Union depot, as the latter company use the tracks of the former from the depot to Grand avenue, a distance of two miles, and no men can be found to assist in making up freight trains intended to pass over these tracks.

It was with the greatest difficulty that any of the Missouri Pacific trains could be moved this morning from the Union depot, as the officials of the road could persuade none of the strikers to assist in making them up. Assistant Superintendent Stillwell, of the Union depot, assisted by three yard-masters, however, succeeded in starting all the passenger trains on time, the strikers offering no resistance to their efforts. Not a freight car on the Missouri Pacific has been moved from this city since Saturday night, and the probabilities are that none can be moved until the present difficulty has been settled, or unless the railroad company fill the places of the striking Knights of Labor by non-members of that organization. The members of the board of directors of the road have arrived in this city, but whether they came to assist in settling the strike or simply to attend the regular annual meeting of the board, set for next Wednesday, is not known.

Chairman T. V. Powderly, of the General Executive committee of the Knights of Labor, is expected to arrive here any hour, and the Knights feel confident that his efforts to adjust affairs will result in a settlement of the difficulties. The officials of the road are as reticient as ever, and no hint of the future policy in regard to the strike has been disclosed.

The Brakemens' Brotherhood met yesterday afternoon. As near as could be learned, their grievance is that their wages are too small. They receive $60 per month, but want $70, or Chicago prices, together with extra pay for extra work. A committee of the Knights of Labor called on the brakemen yesterday afternoon, and conferred with their committee, but no results were obtained, and the meeting adjourned until last night, when another conference was held. The outcome of it all seems to be that a committee of the brakemen will call upon Mr. A. W. Dickinson this afternoon and notify him that after 5 o'clock no Missouri Pacific or Bridge and Tunnel company's cars will be handled until the present strike is over.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—The miners of Federation No. 3 struck this morning for an advance of 10 per cent. In the district there are over 10,000 men, and at 11 o'clock reports received show at least 5,000 of them out.

The present is regarded as being a very opportune time to ask for an advance, as this is the month in which the coal companies make most of their contracts. Notwithstanding the miners in this district are but indifferently organized, the leaders are very sanguine as to their ability to gain the advance asked. The present is especially noteworthy as being the first general demand by all the districts competing in the Eastern market for an advance in wages, and also as the first effort to carry out the principle laid down by the joint conventions of operators and miners at Columbus, O., the establishment of relatively uniform rates in competing districts.

At Irwins, Pa., the 2,200 employed in the mine mines of the Penn gas and the Westmoreland county coal companies came out this morning for the increase, and are now holding a mass meeting at the opera house.

CUMBERLAND, MD., March 8.—In compliance with the order of the executive committee of the Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers, which organization includes all the employes in the several bituminous coal regions, the 5,000 miners and laborers in the Cumberland region struck to-day for an advance from 40 to 50 cents per ton.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Four thousand members of the United Order of American Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners stopped work here to-day. The journeymen complain of low wages paid at the rate of $2 per day of ten hours, the rate for first class workmen being $3.50, which very few receive, on the plea that they are not first-class. The strikers now demand that the average wages paid to journeymen shall be $3.50 per day of nine hours each for five days, and eight hours on Saturday. Six hundred shops are affected by this movement, and at noon 86 bosses had agreed to the demand as presented. The men in these shops will at once resume work. The men are confident of carrying their point, as nearly all the larger shops have given in. About 1,200 men will resume work to-day.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—There is no change in the Missouri Pacific strike this morning. No freight trains are moving, but passenger trains are not interrupted. Rumors of impending strikes on other railroad lines have not been substantiated. About 75 Missouri Pacific freight hand cars employed here have been laid off on account of thr suspension of business.

SEDALIA, MO., March 8.—There is absolutely no change in the strike situation this morning, and everything is remarkably quiet. The strikers side-tracked all freight locomotives, and let the water out of them. There seems no disposition on the part of the company to resist any move by the strikers. The accomodation train due here from Pleasant Hill at 9:40 o'clock this morning did not arrive on account of the impossibility of securing an engine.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN

In Which He States His Reasons for Leaving St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A popular fund to provide for Mrs. Catharine Scales, of this city, who is over 70 years of age, and has devoted 45 years of her life to the building up of the public school system of this city, has lately been started. The following letter from Gen. Sherman declining to contribute to the fund is printed in to-day's *Chronicle:*

Mrs. J. Anderson, St. Louis:

DEAR MADAM—Your feeling appeal in behalf of Mrs. Catharine Scales, of the Jefferson public school, is before me, and though you are a stranger to me, I will venture to offer a few facts which I hope will convince you that Gen. Sherman ought not to be expected to contribute to this charity, though most worthy. I have owned real property in St. Louis since 1850, on which I have paid thousands of dollars in taxes, though I have never received a cent in return. My family is Catholic, and Mrs. Sherman would no more consent to have her children enter a public school than a common tavern. Therefore, in addition to school taxes, I have been compelled to pay large prices for education in private schools. Again, for the past twenty years I have been taxed heavily by old soldiers, who are sent to me by neighbors, or naturally come to me in their distress. I believe I am thus taxed $5 to $1 paid by the most wealthy citizens of St. Louis, and this is one of the causes which drives me from St. Louis. I sympathize, of course, with Mrs. Scales, and believe the school board can and should provide for her in her old age. They can and must employ her in some nominal capacity. They have no right, after 40 years of faithful service, to turn her out in the cold charity of the world. They would not treat a horse in that brutal fashion. I expect to continue to pay over $200 a year to the school tax of St. Louis, and cheerfully offer to dedicate the whole or a part of it for a fund to maintain worthy teachers who have given the best years of their life to teaching. Over and above my school tax, I cannot afford more, and beg you to excuse me. With respect, your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

An Editor, Driven to Desperation by Saloonkeepers, Fatally Shoots Three Men.

KINGSTON, Tex., March 6.—W. B. Howard, editor of the Hunt county *Chronicle*, deliberately shot A. R. Russell, on the street, yesterday. Howard discharged both barrels of a shot gun at Russell. The stray bullets hit a spectator named Overholt, and a boy named Kirkpatrick. Howard left immediately on horseback. He was pursued half an hour later by the sheriff.

Russell, Overholt and Kirkpatrick are all fatally wounded, and will probably die within the next 24 hours.

A. R. Russell is city marshal of Kingston. Howard was an eccentric young man. As an editor, he bitterly assailed the saloon-keepers in his paper, charging that Marshal Russell and other officers were gamblers. This caused Russell and a couple of saloon-keepers to visit Howard's office, a few days ago, and chastise him. Smarting under their redress, Howard threatened to attack Russell on sight. On several occasions, on meeting, both men came near drawing their weapons and firing. Yesterday, when Russell was returning from the postoffice, Howard suddedly emerged from his office and fired both barrels at Russell's back.

Russell and George Overholt are both at the point of death.

Many citizens defend Howard's action, and say he is high strung, and was driven to desperation by the saloon-keepers and their friends.

The New York Sun on the Chinese Question.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Sun* says: "Sen. Mitchell, of Oregon, has made an immoral speech in defense of his immoral bill to abrogate all treaties with China, so far as they permit the coming of Chinese to the United States. The speech and the bill are against the public morals, because they propose, with only a feeble assumption of technical right, to repudiate obligations into which we have deliberately entered with a friendly power. Treaties bind nations as contracts bind individuals, and the Burlingame treaty was concluded at our own instance, when we thought its provisions would be to our advantage, and was hailed as a triumph of American diplomacy. Such shameless proposals as that which Sen. Mitchell makes in the Senate of the United States, and which receives the support of part of the newspaper press of the Pacific coast, are unpleasant to hear and humiliating to consider."

The Coal Company Refuses to Continue the Work of Rescue—A Big Strike the Result.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 5.—The situation at Nanticoke is very critical. Last week the officers of the Susquehanna Coal company resolved to abandon the work of rescue, and to leave forever entombed the 26 men and boys who met their death at No. 1 slope on December 18 last. Against this decision the miners of the Wyoming Valley rebelled, and in order to give expression to their feelings about 800 of them from Nanticoke, Ashley, Wilkesbarre and other places held a mass meeting at Nanticoke last night. It was finally decided to send a committee to Supt. Morgan to-day and demand that the work of rescue be continued. A resolution was offered that all miners and laborers in the employ of the company stop work and refuse to enter the mines until the work of recovering the bodies is re-commenced, and it was adopted without a murmur of dissent.

Death of Rev. Dr. Sloane.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., professor of theology at the Reformed Presbyterian Theological seminary, Allegheny City, and well known throughout the country, was found dead in bed this morning. Dr. Sloane was formerly president of Geneva college, at Northwood, O., and for twelve years officiated as pastor of the Twenty-third street New York Reformed Presbyterian church. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Sausage and Trichinosis.

DUBUQUE, March 6.—The first part of this week a family of seven persons in Guttenberg, north of this city, was taken suddenly ill, and from the symptoms the doctors suspected the case to be one of trichinosis. A small quantity of the sausage used by the family was sent to this city yesterday for microscopic examination, and upon being examined was found to be alive with parasites. Three members of the family are critically ill.

Death of Mrs. Seymour.

UTICA, N. Y., March 8.—Mary Bleecker, relict of ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, died at the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, at 8:30 to-day. The late governor removed Mrs. Seymour from his country home to Mrs. Conkling's on account of her illness, and while attending her was attacked with his fatal illness.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Butler and Banks at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Sec. Manning has answered the resolution of the House, calling for a statement of moneys seized at New Orleans by Gens. Butler and Banks between the dates of May 1, 1862, and May 1, 1865. The secretary says Gen. Butler seized and accounted for $262,534, taken from New Orleans banks, while Gen. Banks seized $48,889 in cash.

Pres. Cleveland on the Chinese Question.

The President has sent a message to the Senate on the Chinese question. He says the condition of the Chinese in the Western states and territories is far from being satisfactory. All the power of the government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith towards China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing wrongdoers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by the government to prevent violent outbreaks, and the President says he is prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures, within treaty limit, and which the wisdom of Congress may desire.

The Chinese Furious.

The following cable has been received by the Chinese minister from the governor-general of Canton:

"A cablegram has been received from Chinese merchants at San Francisco, stating that Chinese in the United States have been most outrageously attacked. Canton people are furious, and retaliation is threatened. How did the American government act in this matter? Can you not ask the President to adopt measures for the protection of Chinese there, and for prevention of these inhuman acts, in order to preserve the good friendship of the two countries! Otherwise the consequences here may be serious."

Chinese Threaten to Retaliate.

Rumors are current here to the effect that the Chinese minister has received instructions from his government to demand from the United States the total disavowal of the recent outrages against the Chinese residents in the Western states and territories, and a pecuniary indemnity to the sufferers for their losses, and that if the United States refused to comply with the demands, the President was to be informed that the Chinese government would immediately proceed to collect indemnity from the American citizens in business in the Imperial Territory and withdraw its protection from them. In an interview, the Chinese minister said to a representative of the Associated Press that while he has information that China, and especially the Province of Canton, the home of a large per centage of the Chinese of the Pacific slope, is greatly excited over these outrages, and that retaliation has, in some instances, been threatened by the excited people, he has received no instructions to make any formal demands upon this government, neither has he any information that such demands are contemplated.

Terry to Succeed Hancock.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry to be major-general, vice Winfield Scott Hancock, deceased; Lieut. Col. Alex Chambers, 21st infantry to be colonel of the Seventeenth infantry; Maj. John Spoland, 18th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel of the 21st Infantry; Capt. George K. Brady, 23d Infantry, to be major of the 18th Infantry; First Lieut. Wm. C. Manning, 23d Infantry, to be captain; Second Lieut. Wm. A. Nichols, 23d Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Joshua T. Child, of Missouri, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Siam; Wm. Gordon, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Medellin.

To Succeed Fred. Douglass.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: James C. Matthews, of New York, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, vice Frederick Douglass, resigned. Postmasters—Wm. H. Gillespie, Dayton, O.; D. W. Copper, Bellaire, O.; Joseph F. Snider, Lagrange, Ind.

The Duty on Yarns.

Before the Ways and Means committee today, George Hey, manager of the American Silk Label Manufacturing company, of New York, made a brief argument in favor of the classification of silk labels and an increased duty on the "250" cotton from which the label is made. Morrison inquired if the high duty on the yarn did not prevent him from competing with the foreign product. Hey replied in the affirmative, and Morrison added: "Well, I propose to reduce the duty on yarn, so that you can go on with your business."

Inter-State Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House committee on Commerce agreed by a vote of nine to four to report favorably, with amendments, the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill.

The Payne Investigation.

Private information from Columbus, which can be implicitly relied upon, shows that the Payne investigation is already a success. The evidence already at the command of the committee is such as will insure the transmission of the case to the Senate. It is also of a character which, under the precedents of the Senate, will surely lead to its reference to the committee of privileges and elections, with an order for investigation. The Columbus committee has been troubled by witnesses keeping themselves beyond the limits of the state. This has been with the hope of preventing a case of sufficient strength being made out to justify sending it to the Senate.

When it reaches Washington it will be a very serious thing for Sen. Payne if any witnesses supposed to have handled money, or to have accepted, leave the country. Such a course would be regarded by his fellow senators as a virtual confession of guilt. So strong is the feeling in such a case, that it is doubtful whether Mr. Payne could avoid resigning, if any of those who managed his affairs at Columbus should fail to respond to a subpœna from the Senate.

Provisions of the Education Bill.

The education bill as it passed the Senate provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the states and territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: The first year, $7,000,000; the second year, $10,000,000; the third year, $15,000,000; the fourth year, $13,000,000; the fifth year, $11,000,000; the sixth year, $9,000,000; the seventh year, $7,000,000; the eigth year, $5,000,000—making $77,000,000; besides which there is a special appropriation of $2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total fund $79,000,000. The money is given to the several states and territories, "in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age of 10 years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States" according to the census figures of 1880 shall be obtained, and then according to the latter figures. In states having separate schools for white and colored children the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored between 10 and 21 years in such ratio as they bear to each other, by the census. No state is to receive the benefit of the act until its governor shall file with the secretary of the Interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, etc., number of schools in operation, number and compensation of teachers, etc. No state or territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any state or territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such share is to be distributed among the states accepting the benefits of the fund. If any state or territory misapplies the fund or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent apportionments.

Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the states and territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Any state or territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its legislature after the passage of the act shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Silver Dollars.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mint during the week ended March 6, was $556,320. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $224,498. The shipments of fractional silver coin since March 1 amounts to $70,420.

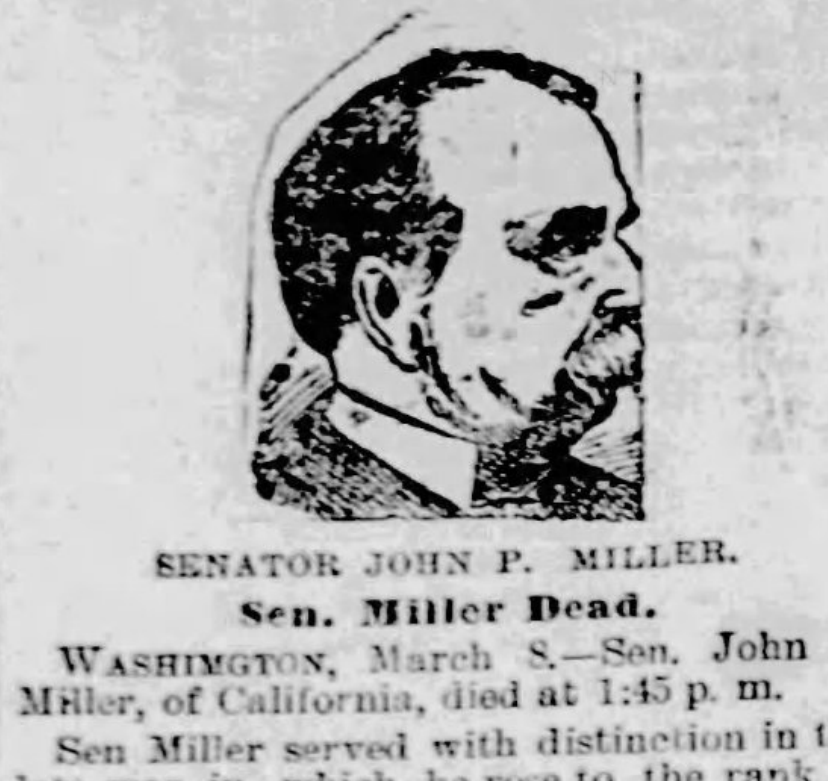
The Thurman Act.

In the House to-day Mr. Henry, of California, offered for reference, a resolution for the appointment of a subcommittee to inquire into alleged evasions of the Thurman act by the Union Pacific railroad company, and to determine whether by reason of any violation of the provisions of that act, the corporate rights, powers and franchises of the company have become forfeited.

Cleveland's Way.

A Republican Senator claims that the President has one rule for the Senate and another for the House. "The President," said he, "sends us messages claiming that all papers relating to appointments to offices are confidential and his personal property. He refuses to furnish any of them at the request of the Senate, and his Cabinet officers also refuse, on the ground that the President directs them to do so. But a subordinate several degrees below a Cabinet Minister, of his own volition, and without any request from that body, has furnished papers of a similar character, which are of a most confidential nature, to members of the House, and their contents are publicly used in the debates of that body, without the least rebuke or interference from him."

The Senator referred to the papers concerning appointments and removals in the Pension Bureau, which have been furnished without any stint by Commissioner Black, and which the Democratic side of the House have been using in their speeches.



SENATOR JOHN P. MILLER.

Sen. Miller Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Sen. John F. Miller, of California, died at 1:45 p. m.

Sen Miller served with distinction in the late war, in which he rose to the rank of briadier-general, and lost his left eye in battle. He was very wealthy and his wife and daughter are very popular in Washington society.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

MARCH 3.—In the Senate Mr. Frye presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey for the legal protection of young girls in all localities under the jurisdiction of Congress. Mr. Evarts introduced a bill to permit the sale of goods by sample in any state or territory by non-residents. A resolution was adopted requiring each Senator to report the name of his private secretary. The education bill was further discussed.

In the House bills were reported extending the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the ports of Omaha, Neb., and Key West and Tampa, Fla.; to establish agricultural experimental stations in connection with western colleges, and to investigate the administration of the pension bureau. After the expiration of the morning hour the pension bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment. The army appropriation bill, appropriating $23,887,588, was reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

MARCH 4.—In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that $6,385,550 in U. S. bonds which are among the numbers called for payment on April 1. A resolution was reported accepting the gift of the Grant relics from Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt. The Fitz John Porter bill was reported favorably. The Blair education bill was debated.

In the House, the pension appropriation bill was passed, with only one negative vote—Bennett, of North Carolina. The special committee to investigate the Pan Electric scandal was announced.

MARCH 5.—The Senate passed the Blair Educational bill by a vote of 36 to 11. A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the Navy for a variety of information concerning the new vessels, the Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta and Chicago. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, appropriating $634,452—yes 229, nays 20. A recess was taken till evening, when fifty pension bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

MARCH 6.—The House, immediately upon assembling, went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for general debate. The silver question was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Millard, Funston, McCreary, Lanham, Rowell and others. The Senate was not in session.

MARCH 8.—In the Senate, among others, there was presented a petition from the Knights of Labor for the building of the Hennepin canal. Mr. Brown made a speech on his bill to provide a new basis for national bank circulation, by allowing them to deposit silver dollars, gold dollars and U. S. bonds to the amount of 70 per cent. of their note circulation, and fixing the money circulation at $30 per capita of population. Adjourned out of respect to the memory of Sen. Miller.

The Little Enquirer Boss Exposed by an Honest Democrat.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Mr. Isaac J. Miller, a prominent Democrat of this city, ex-president of the board of Councilman, was called before the Senatorial election investigation committee this afternoon, and offered some startling testimony. He swore that just before the last Ohio Legislature passed the law taking away the police from the mayor and giving control of the police department to a board of police commissioners, John R. McLean came to his office on Third street and offered him first $1,000, then $2,000 and finally $3,000, to say that he believed that the police commissioners would appoint better men on the police force than the mayor would. He also offered, on condition that he make the statement, to support him heartily for mayor and to give more money to elect him mayor than he (Miller) would himself. These propositions were not accepted by Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller is one of the most active members of the committee of 100—a non-partisan organization formed for the purpose of securing fair elections in this city.

This is the first intimation of such charges against Mr. McLean, and Mr. Miller's testimony has created a sensation. Miller was chairman of the Democratic committee of this county during the Hayes-Tilden campaign.

Movements of the Chinese.

EL PASO, Tex., March 4.—In the last few days a large number of Chinese from California have passed through El Paso, on their way to New Orleans and Texas cities. Many of them are also locating in the territorial towns of New Mexico and Arizona. San Francisco is represented as swarming with Mongolians who have been driven out of Oregon and Washington Territory, and the pressure, it is claimed, is being relieved by the "Six Companies" shipping them East, where the antagonism against the Chinese is not so strong as on the Pacific slope. This influx, however, into the territories of Arizona and New Mexico has aroused the latent antagonism there, and anti-Chinese leagues have already been organized at Socorro and other towns in New Mexico, and at Tucson and Tombstone, in Arizona, all of which places are suffering from a heavy increase in their Chinese population, and which may lead to their violent eviction, as was recently the case in Washington territory.

Result of the Charter Elections at Different Points.

ELMIRA, March 3.—The election here yesterday which resulted in the choice of John B. Stanchfield, Democrat, for mayor by 733 majority, also resulted in the success of the entire Democratic city ticket—six out of seven Democratic aldermen, and four out of seven supervisors. The next city council will have two-thirds Democratic majority. Last year it was two-thirds Republican.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Complete returns from the town elections held in Erie county yesterday, show a Republican gain of two members in the board of supervisors.

ITHACA, March 3.—In the Charter elections here yesterday the Democrats gained one member of the board of trustees.

Watch for the Comet.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Calculations on the approaching comet discovered by Fabrey, have been made by students of the John S. Hopkins university in this city. They find that it will reach its greatest brilliancy on May 2, when it will probably be a very conspicuous object in the western sky, after sunset. Their results do not, however, confirm the early conclusions of the German astronomers, which were based on only eighteen days of observation, that the comet will be visible all night. The comet will set two or three hours after the sun during the first half of May, and will then rapidly disappear.

A Bribe Taker.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Law and Order society's committee, appointed to investigate the charges recently made that some of its members have been bribed by the liquor dealers to withdraw suits brought against them for Sunday liquor selling, yesterday reported in favor of expelling George K. Snyder, who acknowledged having accepted money from a saloon keeper. Snyder was one of the most active workers in the society.

Sunday Amusements.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of local managers last week, all theaters except the Grand gave matinee and evening performances to-day. At the instigation of the Law and Order league three performers at Houck's and one at the People's were arrested, and will be tried to-morrow before a justice of the peace.

Prohibition in New York.

ALBANY, March 4.—A caucus of Republican assemblymen was held last night. It is said that a constitutional prohibitory amendment was adopted as the sense of the Republican majority.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Britain.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, March 2.—The government today indicated, through a ministerial utterance, that they expect to fall on the Irish question. The utterance was made by Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, in an address at the conference of Liberal delegates held to-day. Mr. Morley was discussing the Irish situation. He denounced Lord Churchill's recent "flagitious attempt to stir up civil war in Ulster," and urged the Liberals to do their utmost to place their party in a state of complete preparation for a general election; for, said the speaker, "the government is now face to face with the Irish difficulty, and will probably be compelled to make an early appeal to the country."

QUEEN VICTORIA IN A GOOD HUMOR.

LONDON, March 2.—Queen Victoria spontaneously paid a great compliment to America to-day, in receiving Mrs. Phelps, wife of the United States minister, in private audience at Windsor castle. The party were met at Windsor station and conveyed to the castle by special court carriages. A reception of a minister's wife privately by the queen is almost phenomenal. That honor is due only to wives of ambassadors. The honor was more marked because the queen will hold a drawing room shortly, at which it is customary to present ministers' wives to her.

A GENUINE IRISH SENSATION.

DUBLIN, March 5.—A sensation has been made in Kilkenny by an American bringing an action at law to dispossess Wm. Flood from his possession of the property known as the "Kilkenny estates." Wm. Flood has been known as the owner of these estates for the past 27 years. The man who now disputes the title and seeks possession is named Frank Flood. He has just arrived from America, and claims to be the lineal descendant and heir of the celebrated Henry Flood. The American not only claims the estates, but has also instituted suit to recover from William Flood the sum of $500,000, which the plaintiff avers is the amount of the profits the defendant has realized from the estates during the period of his possession.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, March 5.—Eight men who have been convicted of taking prominent part in the recent Trafalgar square and Hyde park riots, were to-day sentenced at the Middlesex sessions. All were condemned to penal servitude for terms ranging from one to five years.

The judge justified the sentences by denouncing the "So called popular demonstration of workingmen. It is well known," said his honor, "that these demonstrations naturally tend to tumult and disorder."

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 5.—Gladstone, speaking of Holmes's motion, chaffingly declined to fall into the trap set for him. He said he was not such a simpleton as to yield to the artful allurement of his opponents. He had already stated the government was considering the question of social order in Ireland, the land question, and the question of future government for Ireland. These subjects were inextricably associated, and the government was really entitled to three months' time for preparation.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Gladstone has neither directly nor indirectly consulted Parnell on the subject of home rule for Ireland. Parnell, in an interview this afternoon, declared that the statement was true.

France.

EXPELLING THE PRINCES.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—M. Clemenceau caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies by demanding that the French princes be expelled from the country. He denied that their expulsion would be contrary to republican principles. M. Clemenceau was enthusiastically applauded. The majority of the groups in the Chamber of Deputies are now in favor of the expulsion of the princes.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

PARIS, March 5.—Amid great excitement the Chamber of Deputies rejected the motion for the immediate expulsion of the French princes from France. The vote against the measure was 305 to 176.

HE ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

PARIS, March 5.—Peronnier, the soldier who by firing his revolver in the Chamber of Deputies on February 25, forced the state to take notice of him and his grievance, has already had an imitator. While business was at its height this afternoon in the Paris Bourse, a strange man in the gallery drew attention by making apparently aimless demonstrations. Subsequently he took a bottle containing an explosive liquid from a pocket and cast it down among the brokers upon the floor of the Exchange, crying out as be did so, "Vive Anarchie!" The bottle struck no one, remained intact, and made no episode. A few spectators who were interrupted in their observations by the man's conduct swore at him and asked why the police did not remove him. The man then drew out a revolver and shot three times down towards the main floor. He soon had the gallery to himself, and continued to branish his revolver and yell, "Vive Anarchie!" Tremendous excitement reigned for a while in the exchange, and all business was suspended.

The disturber was soon seized and hurried from the place, but none too soon, as the crowd, when they recovered from their fright, became furious and sought the offender with cries of, "Lynch —!" The prisoner is a man belonging evidently to the working class.

Germany.

BERLIN, March 2.—Great preparations are being made for a soiree, which is to be given at the royal castle on March 22, in honor of the 89th anniversary of Emperor William's birth. Mme. Artot and M. Mierzinski will sing. It is expected that most of the reigning princes will be present.

Canada.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—It is stated on good authority that the British government, in view of the negotiations which are going on between the British and Chinese governments for the settlement of the claims of China to suzerainty over Burmah, have requested the Dominion government to pass no measures this session which would make the act of the last session regarding Chinese immigration into the Dominion more restrictive in its character, or to take any step that might tend to disturb the friendly relations at present existing between Great Britain and China. This will be a disappointment to the people of British Columbia, who are pressing for their expulsion.

CANADA'S DEBT.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—In the house of Commons, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, the finance minister said the gross public debt of Canada on March 1 was $281,316,572.

A Grand Hunt for Prairie Wolves in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kas., March 8.—A day or two since a farmer living in the southern part of this county came into the city with the report that he had discovered a cave on his farm that was inhabited by prairie wolves, and from what he could find out there were about 300. He had killed a few, but they would not come out, and he was afraid to enter the cave. Preparations were at once made to raid the den. A large party arrived at the place yesterday morning, and turning the dogs loose one or two of them rushed into the cave, and were at once torn to pieces. A force of men then commenced operations, and in a short time had a hole into the cave back of the wolves. Two men entered, and all the dogs that could be found, and these advanced on the rear of the mass of animals, who had by this time assembled in the front part of the cavern. The dogs became frightened, and beat a retreat, and the men, after firing a few shots, also got out. After an all day's skirmish, the hunters decided to make a dash and drive out their prey and kill as many as possible. All drew back out of sight from the front, and two men again entered in the rear. This time they succeeded in causing a stampede, and in a short time the cave was empty. The shooters did good work, and by the time they were through about 100 dead wolves strewed the ground. The others escaped, and the party returned minus four dogs, but covered with glory. A grand hunt is proposed. It is supposed that the animals wintered in the cave.

The Wheat Crop.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—Reports to the *American Rural Home*, of this city, from 5,000 correspondents in all parts of the country say that the winter wheat crop still continues generally in a favorable condition, the usual March freezing and thawing not having developed as yet any widespread or serious damage. Some spring wheat is sown, but the area is small. The ground generally is in good condition.

Death of Ex-Sen. Chaffee.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A telegram was received in this city this morning announcing the death at Purdy's station, Westchester county, of ex-United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, the father-in-law of Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, jr. Mr. Chaffee died of acute meningitis.

Death of Mrs. Brewster.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Mrs. Benjamin Harris Brewster, the wife of ex-Atty.-Gen. Brewster, died at her residence in this city this morning.

LABOR'S UPRISING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Yerkes & Plumb, manufacturers of edge tools in Frankford, this morning locked out all their employes as an initial step in a contest with the Knights of Labor. The firm made objections to their men joining the Knights, and on Saturday posted up a notice requiring all their men to renounce that organization. This morning a committee of employes consulted with the firm, and the trouble was thought to be ended, but subsequently the proprietors changed their minds and a shut-down resulted. The firm say they will sell the works before they will submit to the interference of the organization.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 8.—The switchmen of the Bridge and Tunnel Co. went out at 8 o'clock to-night. This will greatly disturb traffic between the Union depot here and the relay depots in East St. Louis across the bridge, as a system of tracks on both sides of the river is quite complicated and require very skillful men to handle it.

A special to the *Globe-Democrat* from Pilot Knob, Mo., says: Owing to the refusal of the Iron Mountain railroad to receive freight, the Ore and Steel Co. here shut down to-day, throwing 400 men out of work. The miners have a strong Knights of Labor assembly here, but they have no grievances, their employers having voluntarily advanced their wages ten per cent. on the first of the month. They sympathize with the railroad strikers, however, and take their enforced idleness good-naturedly.

At the Graniteville stone quarries, five miles from Pilot Knob, 300 men were laid off for the same reason.

Another special to the same paper from Vinita, Indian Territory, says all the Knights of Labor there have gone out. They are by no means enthusiastic, and very few train men have much sympathy with the strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Mr. H. M. Hoxie, first vice president of the Missouri Pacific road, has addressed a statement to the employes of the entire system regarding the present strike. He says that the present troubles, whereby some 10,000 men are thrown out of employment, was caused by the discharge of one C. A. Hall, an employe of the Texas & Pacific road, at Marshall, Tex. No other reason has been offered by the striking employes of the Missouri Pacific than the discharge of Hall. The Texas & Pacific road, says Mr. Hoxie, was taken charge of December 16, 1885, by the United States court, which appointed a receiver, who operated the road in Louisiana and Texas, according to the court's judgment. Mr. Hoxie says that since December 16 the Missouri Pacific has had nothing to do with the Texas & Pacific and has not exercised any control whatever over its management.

The statement concludes by calling attention to the fact that the Missouri Pacific never objected to the formation of a labor organization or to their men joining the same, but, on the contrary, had dealt directly with certain societies on several occasions, and had thereby averted a strike.

DETROIT, March 8.—The announcement made in these dispatches a few days ago that the Knights of Labor had decided to enforce a boycott against the *Free Press* was premature. Such action was threatened, and a consultation was held with the management of the *Free Press*, resulting to-night in the paper's terms being accepted by the Typographical Union. The *Free Press* promised to accept Union printers applying for work in the news composing room on equal terms with "rats," the prices to remain as heretofore.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A strike of about 40 men and boys, out of 800 employes, is in progress at the Chicago Malleable Iron works, a few blocks west of the McCormick factory. It has been the custom of the company every spring to voluntarily advance the wages of its laborers. They proposed to advance the boys in the shipping room from $1.05 to $1.25 per day. The boys objected and struck for $1.50, which was refused. The boys intimidated the men, and made them quit work with them.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 9.—The Fred W. Cook Brewing company, of this city, employing 100 men, has notified its employes that ten hours would hereafter constitute a day's work, that the present rate of wages would be maintained, and that all over time would be paid for. The men have been working fifteen hours per day without any extra compensation. The action of the brewers in reducing the hours of labor and allowing pay for over time was voluntary.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—So far as reported only one mine in the Clearfield district has been forced to suspend operations on account of the great strike inaugurated in the soft coal district yesterday. This afternoon, however, a convention will be held, at which a plan for general action will be decided upon.

The miners at the Loyal Hanna Coal company's works at Latrobe, Pa., who struck yesterday for an increase of fifteen per cent., resumed work to-day, the company conceding the advance.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The condition of affairs in relation to the strike of employes upon the Gould southwest system is as follows: No freight of any kind is allowed to pass over the tracks of the Missouri Pacific railway, and consequently the cars loaded with merchandise to be shipped from the city, can find no exit. Many are laden with perishable property, and great loss will result from their detention, unless they can be unloaded and the cargoes stored in safer places. The grain elevators are the worst sufferers thus far from the blockade. There is an abundance of grain already inspected and in the yards, but not a bushel of it can be gotten to the elevators. The number of cars thus locked within sight, in one yard, is about 100, and there are enough more scattered along the tracks within a few miles of the elevators to swell the total to 200 cars. None of the grain can be moved until the strike is at an end. In other lines of business the effects of the strikes are also being felt to a greater or less extent, the wool and cotton trades being the greatest sufferers.

As regards a settlement of the strike, neither side is willing to make any definite statement. The officials of the railroads say that it is impossible for them to reinstate discharge Foreman Hall, as they have no authority there. The Knights of Labor state they have no cause to call a conference of the officers of the railroads at this point, as they are striking now simply in support of the action taken by their brethren in Texas, and that matters must be settled with the receivers of the Texas & Pacific. Then and not till then can any of the striking Knights return to work.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—A rumor to the effect that all Knights of Labor employed by all the roads which have yards in East St. Louis will strike this evening is in circulation. This has been confirmed by one of the superintendents of the Bridge & Tunnel company, who says that such a move is certainly in contemplation. The Knights of Labor, when questioned about the affair, maintain strict silence, and will make no statements in confirmation or denial of the rumor.

A sub-official of the Missouri Pacific road said to a reporter last night: "You are aware that we are expected to say nothing and saw wood, but I will say to you confidentially, that from the inside I know the extent and meaning of this trouble is far more alarming than the head officials would admit under any circumstances. The men who are participating in this strike are better able now than before to fight to the bitter end, and the company can not refuse to respond to the appeals of shippers very long. I do not say the strike is just or warranted, but I do say, and emphatically, that it cannot be put down as quietly and as quickly as could be wished. It will not stop where it is. There is not a freight wheel turning now, and were it not for the United States mails, it is my opinion that passenger trains would be stopped as well. Unless a compromise is effected the strike of 1886 will be more bitterly contested than than the one in 1877."

CAIRO, Ill., March 9.—On the Iron Mountain railroad no freight is being held here or at Bird's Point. Only one switchman remained at work in the yards at Bird's Point. The passenger train carrying mail will be run from here as usual. About 80 men, including bridge carpenters, struck last night.

LITTLE ROCK, March 9.—This morning the Iron Mountain railroad managers discharged 25 trackers, all the freight clerks, and notified the transfer companies to clear the depot of all freight.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The strike of the carpenters and joiners has been very successful. Nearly all of the employers have granted the demands of the men, and the latter have begun work again under the average wages of $3.50 for a day of nine hours, and eight hours on Saturday. Only about 100 men are now out; 50 resumed work at noon to-day under the new agreement.

TROY, N. Y., March 9.—On the street car lines between Troy, Lansingburgh, Cohoes and Waterford no cars were started this morning. The conductors and drivers, to the number of 300, were ordered on a strike by the Knights of Labor, because the company refused to make a new schedule of wages for extra men or "trippers."

PITTSBURG, March 9.—There is every indication that serious trouble between the street car employes and their employers is imminent, and that a strike may be inaugurated any day. Recently a number of employes of the Birmingham line were discharged. A committee of the Knights of Labor, who claim the men were relieved from duty because they were members of that organization, called upon the officers of the road and made a request that the men be reinstated, which was refused. The committee then withdrew to convene an executive committee of the order as soon as possible. Last night an all night session of the employes of the Allegheny lines was held in that city. The purpose of the meeting or the action taken is not known.

In speaking of the trouble a prominent Knight of Labor said to-day that no orders to strike had been issued. Everything was in readiness, however, to stop the cars at a minute's notice. "You can depend upon it," said he, "the strike will come, and when it is ordered it will be for twelve hours' work a day, with 40 minutes for dinner."

It is estimated that 1,500 men are employed on the various lines.

AKRON SCORCHED.

Schumacker's Immense Mills and Fine Residence in Ruins.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the extensive oat meal mills of Ferdinand Schumacher, at Akron, O. These mills are the largest in the country, and consist of several immense buildings. The fire was discovered in a seven-story wooden structure. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and were soon beyond control. The building first attacked was soon entirely enveloped. The fire next communicated to the dry-house, which was also destroyed. A twenty thousand bushel elevator was next eaten up, and at last reports another immense mill was threatened with destruction. The Universalist church across the street, and the freight house of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad were on fire. The Windsor hotel, also owned by Mr. Schumacher, and valued at $70,000, was also threatened. The loss will reach $300,000, but it is impossible at this hour to give the loss and insurance in detail.

AKRON, March 6.—The great fire in the immense mills of Ferdinand Schumacher, in this city, is practically subdued. The fire started about 2 o'clock in the dry house, a new five-story brick building, on South Broadway. The dry house was filled with the best of wheat, and there are numerous dust shafts leading from this structure to the German C mill, an immense seven-story brick in the rear of the dry-house, and fronting on Mill street. Before the fire department had responded to the alarm the flames swept through these flues, and soon the fire was issuing from the handsome structure.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Cooper, a clerk in the Windsor hotel, which is just opposite the mills. He telephoned an alarm to one of the engine houses, and the three engines and truck, constituting the fire department, soon responded. The water works were in good condition, but in spite of this the firemen were unable to cope with the flames. They gradually increased in fierceness, and before an hour had passed the entire square seemed to be doomed to destruction. The fine stone office of Mr. Schumacher was entirely destroyed.

About 4 o'clock calls were sent to Cleveland, Canton and Kent for assistance. Canton sent an engine, as did Kent. The engine from Cleveland did not arrive until 7 o'clock. By sharp and effective work the old mill on the southwest corner of the square and one small dwelling house were saved. A large elevator, containing 150,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed. The fire spread from this structure to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio depot, and entirely destroyed it, together with most of the contents.

Although nothing definite can be learned at this time, the loss is estimated at $1,000,000. Mr. Schumacher carried an insurance of $150,000.

Fortunately no one was injured by the falling walls, but the house owned by Ed. Russell, of No. 207 South Broadway, was crushed like a tinder box by a huge wall falling upon it.

The Grant Memorial Window, Presented by Mr. Childs.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 9.—The handsome window presented to the Library association by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, in memory of Gen. Grant, was unveiled last night under the auspices of Charles K. Hall Post No. 41, G. A. R. The library building was crowded. Speeches were made by James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park, and the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of Ocean Grove. Letters were received by the Rev. E. E. Moran from Mr. Childs, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Col. F. D. Grant, and George H. Stuart, president of the United States Christian commission. The window was unveiled with ritual ceremonies by the Post, the members being in full uniform, with arms. The window is the main one of the building. In the middle panel is a fine portrait of Gen. Grant. The inscriptions are as follows:

"In memoriam of Ulysses S. Grant, the patriot, soldier, defender of the Union, President of the United States. Born April 27, 1822; died July 25, 1885. He lived to see peace and harmony restored to his country. Presented by his friend, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia."

A Young Lady Shot and Dangerously Wounded by Her Father.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Charles C. Marple, a florist, living in Gloucester, N. J., shot his daughter yesterday morning, mistaking her for a burglar. The wound is very serious. Miss Mary Marple, the victim, is a pretty and intelligent girl, 20 years of age. Thursday night father and daughter came home rather late and soon retired. About 2:15 o'clock Mr. Marple was aroused by a noise in his daughter's room, on the second floor, and she cried that a burglar was in the room. Arming himself with a revolver, Mr. Marple forced his way into her room and saw some one apparently endeavoring to escape by the window. He fired, and then to his horror he found he had shot his daughter. The ball, which was of a large calibre, entered the young woman's back, and passed almost through her body. The physicians have slight hope of her recovery.

Protest of Mormon Women.

SALT LAKE, March 8.—A large meeting of Mormon women was held in the theater yesterday till a late hour. Many speeches were made and a protest adopted. The speech to uphold the right of women to go into polygamy said that thousands of women in the East now in prostitution would be glad to be made wives, such as the speakers were. It was maintained that the government here had no right to say women shall not marry. It might as well take the opposite course, and compel virgins from cloisters to marry. Such social preferences should be respected. The government had no right to interfere. The protest declared that womanhood had been outraged in Utah courts in the question about expected maternity, fathers of children, etc.

Boycotting Among Business Men.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Eighty-five of the 100 retail stove and tinware dealers of the city organized an association last night and adopted the boycott as a means of protecting their business from the encroachments of the large mercantile houses here who are beginning to include stoves and tinware in their large stocks, and it is claimed are in this way greatly injuring the trade of the exclusive stove merchants. These 85 dealers reorganized the St. Louis Stove Dealers' association last night, and after adopting a resolution to patronize in no way any manufacturer selling stoves and tinware to anybody but themselves and other stove dealers, signed an agreement to that effect.

Indian Territory Justice.

VINITA, I. T., March 6.—A professed exhorter, named Mungall, came here recently and began a series of meetings. He was quartered at the house of an Indian citizen, and slept in a room with several other members of the family. During the night Mungall made an assault on a young orphan girl in the room, but before he could execute his purpose he was discovered and taken prisoner. Next day a party of neighbors took him out for trial, and returned without him, saying he had "escaped."

War on Sunday Papers.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—The Ministers' association, composed of the ministers from each of the churches of the city, passed resolutions yesterday to withdraw their patronage from all papers published in or out of the city on Sunday. They claim that the work done on any newspaper not published on Sunday morning can be accomplished during secular hours. They propose to refuse information to Sunday papers, and will preach against such papers and establish a rigid ministerial boycott.

Gen. Simon Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9.—Gen. Simon Cameron yesterday entered upon his 88th year. The veteran statesman is enjoying good health, and his mind is as active and clear as it was a quarter of a century ago. Many friends called upon him yesterday, and telegrams of congratulations were received from all parts of the country.

Boston Liquor Licenses.

BOSTON, March 9.—The board of Police yesterday announced the fees for liquor licenses for the coming year. In several classes the prices have been raised from $50 to $200. The dealers generally express great dissatisfaction. The city's revenue, it is believed, will be augmented $165,000 by the increased fees.

The Atlanta *Constitution*, a non-union office, is being boycotted.

FORTIETH

Annual Statement

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1885, $52,217,750.49
RECEIVED IN 1885,
For Premiums....... $4,542,264.74
For Int. and Rents 2,919,237.43
Profit and Loss.... 159,711.00—7,651,213.17
$59,868,963 66

DISBURSED IN 1885.

For claims by death and matured endowments.......$3,959,816.70
Surplus returned to policy-holders.... 1,202,156.56
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies.... 662,610.92
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS......$5,824,584.18
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses.... 759,616.34
Taxes.... 342,311.04
6,926,511 56
Balance Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1885.........$52,942,452.10

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien......$27,088,121.62
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds.... 149,933.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force.... 2,430,563.01
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Comy 10,966,500.88
Cost of United States Registered Bonds 99,125.00
Cost of State and City Bonds.... 2,085,557.81
Cost of other Bonds.... 7,119,467.44
Cost of Bank Stock.... 122,761.00
Cost of Railroad Stock.... 26,000.00
Cash in Bank and Office.... 2,844,847.55
Balance due from Agents.... 9,574.79
$52,942,452.10

ADD
Interest due and accrued.....$974,298.27
Rents accrued.... 19,455 64
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.... 380,890.84
Net deferred premiums.... 66,553.10
$1,441,197.85

GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1885....$54,383,649.95
LIABILITIES:
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest.... $48,949,331.00
Additional reserve by Company's Standard, 3 per cent. on policies issued since April 1, 1882.... 122,165.00
All other liabilities.... 754,176.04
49,825,672.04

SURPLUS by Company's Standard.... $4,557,977.91
SURPLUS by Conn. Standard, 4 per cent.. 4,680,142.91
SURPLUS by N.Y. Standard, 4½ per cent.... 7,800,000.00

Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1885.... 9.93 per cent
Policies in force December 31, 1885, 62,995, insuring.... $151,301,588.00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
WILLIAM G. ABBOT, Secretary.
D. H. WELLS, Actuary.

ROBERT H. KELLOGG,
General Agent for Ohio,
Room 1, Johnston Building,
Corner Fifth and Walnut Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. ARMSTRONG CASE.

He Protests Against the Decision—His Friends Will Withdraw from the Church.

ATLANTA, March 8.—Dr. Armstrong has addressed a letter to Bishop Beckwith in which he says: "I protest against this final decision as being unjust and unwarranted by the testimony presented to the court, and by the further testimony presented to yourself in my papers showing cause why the verdict of the court should not be executed. As I have no higher ecclesiastical tribunal, however, before which to make this protest, I can make it only to God, who searches all hearts and lives, and to humanity, whose average judgment is neither unjust nor uncharitable. To these powers, therefore, do I now appeal to witness the illegality and injustice of my sentence and to redress in due time the wrongs that sentence has inflicted upon mine and me."

It is thought that the vestry of St. Philip's will withdraw from the church. Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock is the junior warden and, in an interview says: "The new evidence laid before the Bishop established beyond question the purity of Dr. Armstrong's motives, and that his visits to the houses of ill fame were dictated by a laudable motive—the hope of reclaiming a fallen woman. A system of church government where such outrageous injustice as that of Jardine in Missouri and Armstrong in Georgia, and many other such, is made possible, is not such a government as will commend itself to a free people. I am unwilling to remain subject to it."

"Do you mean to withdraw from St. Philip's?"

"I will, and will also withdraw from the Episcopal church."

Dr. Armstrong has sent in his resignation to the vestry. He broke down, and there was not a dry eye in the room when it was read. Dr. Armstrong will not leave Atlanta. He has accepted an invitation to address an immense Parnell meeting of Irishmen and citizens on the 18th inst.

February Fire Losses.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The fire losses of February, as estimated by the *Commercial Bulletin*, were $6,500,000 in the United States and Canada. This is about the average February loss for the past ten or twelve years. The *Bulletin* gives a list of 171 fires in February where the estimated loss was from $10,000 to $50,000. There were nine fires during the month of $100,000 or more, whose aggregate represented about one-fifth of the entire fire waste of the month.

No More Sunday Beer in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—In a test case appealed from the Police to the Common Pleas Court, Judge Lamson yesterday rendered a decision affirming the validity of the ordinance forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, except by regular druggists. The judge holds that section 9 of the Scott law is still valid law of the state. The case will be taken to the Circuit, and thence to the Supreme Court.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street New York.

A Bad Indian Removed.

FORT SMITH, March 6.—Samuel Newton, the Choctaw wife-murderer, was executed yesterday in Gaines county, Choctaw Nation. He brutally murdered his wife in October, 1884, by shooting her as they were riding along a lonely road on horseback, and concealed her body in the woods. Several days afterward it was found, badly mutilated by hogs or wild beasts, the head being entirely severed from the body and lying some distance from it. Newton was soon afterward arrested, and in the spring of 1885, was tried and convicted, but owing to various legal delays he was not executed until yesterday.

The condemned was led to the scaffold about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was seated upon a blanket, after which he was blindfolded and a white paper pinned directly over his heart. Two attendants, one on each side, held his hands. The executioner knelt before him, aimed carefully at the slip of paper and fired, killing the condemned man instantly.

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1886.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$4,862,900
Specie, decrease	2,611,000
Legal tenders, increase	538,500
Deposits, increase	3,047,500
Circulation, decrease	783,600
Reserve, decrease	2,864,375

The banks now hold $23,869,393 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

The BLADE's afternoon dispatch dated Wall street, 3 p. m., says: After 2:15 p. m. the coal stocks yielded small fractions, which were recovered later, but the whole market was extremely dull and fluctuations within narrow limits. The market closed barely steady for some stocks and firm for others.

The following shows the change in governments during the past week:

	March 9.	March 2
4½s coupons	112⅝	112⅞
4s coupons	127¼	127⅛
3s registered	100⅝	100⅝
Pacific 6s, '95	126¾	126

TRADE.

The past week has been one of a little more activity in general trade than the one immediately preceding. First-hand holders are becoming firmer in their views as to prices, and both wholesalers and retailers look forward to a good spring trade.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 red wheat was worth 92½c in this market; on Wednesday 92¼c was the price; on Thursday 92¾c was the rate; on Friday it closed at 93c; on Saturday it marked 93c, and on Monday it noted 93¼c, showing a advance within the week of ¾c.

Within the past week the wheat markets have not been animated at any point. At times there was a little activity, but in the absence of discouraging reports trade soon returned to a condition of monotony. The tone has been toward firmness. The week's trading shows an advance of ¾c on cash wheat. Futures exhibit an improvement during the week of ¾c for May and unchanged figures for June. The course of trade during the coming week will no doubt be toward higher prices, and if sudden changes in the weather take place, values at the close of the week will show a considerably larger gain than during the past week. Notwithstanding the fact that the bear element is yet large, there is an undercurrent of strength that will require but little opportunity to cause active and higher prices.

Corn has shown but little change. The receipts have been fair.

Toledo Maret.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange sales were light in cash wheat at steady prices.

Sales No. 2 red wheat to-day 4,000
" " yesterday 3,000

No 2 spot Red, Lake Shore, 93¼c; No 2 soft red, Narrow Gauge, 92½c; No 3 soft red Lake Shore wheat, 90c; one car on track, 82c.

For future delivery trade was of fair proportions, although less than on yesterday. Prices firmed up a little soon after the opening, but closed at about the opening, and a slight fraction below yesterday.

	Mar. bu.	Apr. bu.	May bu.	June. bu.	July. bu.
Sales to-day	....	....	18,000	120,000	....
" yesterday	..	....	300000	133000	....

Seller May, 93¾c, went to 94c, and finally 93¾c, ⅛c decline; seller June, 94¾c, touched 95c, and closed at 94⅞c, ⅛c decline.

Cash Corn—Moderate business; prices steady; No 2, 38c; No 4, 36c; No 3, Narrow Gauge, 37c; No 3 yellow, 38c.

Oats—Sale No 3 Narrow Gauge at 30c.

Clover Seed—Sales, 1,029 bags. Prices higher, closed steady. Prime seed closed at $6 65, 15c advance. Prime Mammoth, $6 70; Prime March, $6 60; April, $6 62½@6 65.

Timothy Seed—Sales prime at $2 05.

Butter—Fine, 16@17c.

Eggs—15@16c.

Potatoes—45@50c.

Apples—$1 50@2 00 per bbl.

Poultry Chickens, 7@8c. Turkeys, 10@11. Geese, 9@10c.

General Produce.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 Red cash, 72½c bid, 73¼c asked; March, ——; April, 74c bid, 75¼c asked; May, 77¼c bid, 77¾c asked. Corn higher; cash, 28⅛@28⅝c; March, ——; April, 29½c bid, 30⅛c asked; May, 30¼c bid, 31¼c asked. Oats—Cash nominal; May, 29¼c bid, 31c asked.

DETROIT, March 9.—Wheat easier; No 2 white, 91½c cash; 94@94¾c May; No 2 red, 90¾c bid cash; 93¼@93¾c May; No 3 red, 86c asked. Corn—No 2 38½c. Oats—No. 2 white 36c; No 2 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Wheat steady; cash, 81¼c; May, 84⅞c; June, 86⅝c. Corn dull; No 2, 37¾c. Oats steady; No. 2, 30c. Rye quiet; No 1, 66c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 51¾c.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Wheat—Western easy and quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 91¾@92¼c; March, ——c; May, 94⅛@94⅜c. Corn—Western easier; mixed spot, 46¼@46⅜c; March, 46⅛@46⅜c; May, 46⅛@46½c; steamer, 45@45⅜c. Oats steady; western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 36@37c.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Flour—Market dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 93@95c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed, 38c. Oats firmer; No 2 mixed, 32¼@33c. Rye steady; No 2, 65@66c. Barley firm and unchanged; extra No 3 spring, 58@60c. Pork dull at $10 75. Lard easier at $6 02½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $3 75; short rib, $5 40. Bacon easier; shoulders, $4 75; short rib, $5 90; short clear, $6 20. Whisky firm at 110. Sales of 791 barrels of finished goods on this basis.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Wheat firm and ¼@⅜c higher; No 2 red cash, 92c; March, 94⅛@94¼c; June, 93¾c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed cash, 35¼@36c; March, 35¾c; May, 36⅝@36¾c. Oats steady; No 2 mixed, cash, 30¾c; March, 30¾c; May, 31¾c. Rye easy at 60c bid. Whisky at 110c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 600 head; market higher; Yorkers, $4 05@4 15; packers, $4 10@4 25; butchers, $4 25@4 50. Cattle—Market stronger; native shipping steers, $4 50@5 35; butchering stock, $4 35@4 70; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 100 head.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1 p. m.—Wheat dull but steady; 80¾c cash; —c March; 85¼c May; —c June; —c August. Corn steady at 37¼c cash; —c March; —c April; 40¼c May. Oats—Steady; 29⅛c cash; —c March; 32¼c May. Rye at 59c. Barley at 60c. Flax seed firm at $1 10½. Prime Timothy, $1 85@1 86. Whisky at $1 16. Pork easy at $10 20 cash; $— April; $10 30 May. Lard quiet at $6 02½ cash; $6 07½@6 10 May.

CHICAGO, March 9—Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market fairly active and 5c higher; light, $3 80@4 25; rough packing, $3 90@4 25; heavy packing and shipping, $4 25@4 50. Cattle—Receipts, 5,400 head; market steady; good to choice beeves, $5 00@5 60; common to medium, $4 00@4 75; cows, $2 00@4 00. Sheep—Receipts 5,000 head; market slow and a shade lower; sales at $3 00@5 80.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Wheat opened ¼@⅜c higher, firm with a moderate trade; No. 1 White nominal; sales, 40,000 bu No 2 Red, March, 94⅜@94⅝c; 56,000 bu do April, 95¼@95⅜c; 816,000 bu May, 96@96 9-16c; 720,000 bu do June, 96⅞@96⅞c; 40,000 bu do July, 96⅞@96⅞c. Corn without decided change and quiet; mixed western spot, 46@50½c; futures, 46⅛@49½c; sales, 360,000 bu. Oats a shade firm; western, 38@46c; sales, 4,000 bu. Beef dull; new extra mess, $10 00. Pork steady; new mess, $11 50@11 75; old do, $10 00@10 50. Lard firm and quiet; steam rendered, $6 39@6 39½. Butter dull and weak; western, 10@30c. Sugar quiet; crushed, 6¾@6⅞c; powdered, 6⅛c; granulated, 6⅜c. Molasses steady. Eggs—Western fresh at 13½@14c.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 703 head; shipments, —— head; market weak; export steers, $5 00@5 75; good to choice shipping, $4 60@4 90; common to medium, $4 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 30@4 25; cows, $2 50@3 40. Hogs—Receipts, 2538 head; shipments, 1594 head; choice heavy and 5c higher; mixed packing strong; good to choice, $4 00@4 15; common and medium, $3 70@3 90; skips and pigs, $2 00@3 60. Sheep—Receipts, 213 head; shipments, —— head; market steady; good to choice, $4 00@4 75; common to medium, $2 50@3 75.

EAST LIBERTY, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 532 head; shipments, 228 head; market fair at last week's prices; prime, $5 50@6 00; fair to good, $4 25@5 00; common, $3 50@4 00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,200 head; shipments, 7,500 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $4 55@4 65; Yorkers, $4 20@4 50; skips, $3 90@4 10. Sheep—Receipts, 8,800 head; shipments, 5,800 head; market slow and at about last week's prices; prime to extra, $5 75@6 00; fair to good, $4 50@5 50; common to fair, $2 50@3 50; lambs, $5 75@6 75.

CHICAGO, March 8—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market a shade lower; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., $3 90@5 70; stockers and feeders, $3 00@4 35; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 75@4 00; bulk, $3 00@4 00; through Texas cattle $—. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head; market stronger but not quotably higher; rough and mixed, $3 90@4 25; packing and shipping, $4 25@4 50; light, $3 70@4 25; skips, $3 0@3 75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady; natives, $3 00@5 80; western, $—; Texans, $2 00@4 25; lambs, $—.

BUFFALO, March 8—Cattle—Receipts 1285 head; market dull and 15@25c lower than last Monday; common to medium, $3 80@4 50; good to choice shipping, $4 75@5 00; extra steers, $5 25@5 60; stockers and feeders, $3 00@4 00; veals in fair demand at $5 00@6 00. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; market 15@25c lower; common to fair sheep, $4 50@5 50; good to choice, $5 75@6 75; extra, $7 00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,093 head; market active, firm and 10c higher; pigs and light mixed, $4 15@4 35; selected Yorkers, $4 40@4 50; light to choice medium, $4 50@4 50; selected heavy ends, $4 10@4 50; corsed mixed, $3 75@4 10.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Hogs—Market steady; common and light, $3 45@4 25; packing and butchers', $4 00@4 50; receipts, 1,821 head; shipments, 291 head.

Cattle—Receipts light; prices steady; common, $2 00@2 75; fair to medium, $3 00@3 75; good to choice butcher grades, $3 85@4 50; some extra, $4 60; fat dairy cows, $3 00@3 75; some extra, $3 85@4 00; good to choice cornfed, $3 25@3 75; good to choice heifers, $3 75@4 25; common to fair shippers, $3 75@4 35; good to choice, $4 60@5 00; common to fair oxen, $2 25@3 00; good to choice, $3 25@4 00; stockers and feeders, $3 50@4 25; some extra, $4 35@4 40; some light yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 50. Sheep—Receipts light; prices firm; common to fair, at $3 25@4 25; good to choice, $3 50@5 25; extra wethers, $5 35@5 50; culls, $2 25@2 25. Lambs—Supply light; good demand; common to fair, at $3 75@4 50; good to choice, $4 75@5 50; some extra, $5 60@5 75; culls, $3 00@3 75.

Foreign Markets.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Continuous frosts retard spring work. Values of weeat are very irregular. In some places they are not improved, while in others they are 6d@1s dearer. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 71,165 quarters, at 29s, against 50,028 quarters at 31s 8d during the corresponding week last year. Flour delivered freely; prices fairly steady. Foreign wheats are inactive but firm. Prices have occasionally been dearer. The long winter and short supply of vegetables have largely increased the consumption of bread. Foreign flour quiet but steady. American corn is rather weaker; ground corn stronger. Oats 3d dearer. Five cargoes of wheat arrived. Sellers demanded 6d @1s advance on red wheats. Oats 6d dearer. Canadian oats further against buyers.

Visible Supply.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending Feb. 27, 1886:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
T'l Feb. 27,'86	52149696	11503910	2247859	[illegible]
T'l Feb. 20 '86	52841839	8867578	1997150	[illegible]
*T'l Feb. 28,'85	43435853	9506456	2505887	[illegible]

*Minneapolis and St. Paul not included.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 8.—Wool—There is more activity. Ohio X, 33c; Pennsylvania X, 32c; Ohio X and XX, 32@35c; Territory, 22@24c; No. 2 combing, 35c; No. 1 combing, 35c; medium unwashed, 28c; unmerchantable, 25c; super, 32c; pulled, 27@33c; scoured, 58c; Montevideo pulled, Montevideo, 27c; Australian, 41c.

WEAK, NERVOUS
—AND—
DEBILITATED MEN

and WOMEN seeking Health Strength and Energy, should avoid Drugs, Secret Medicines, etc., and send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large illustrated Journal, published entirely for their benefit.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED. ADVICE TO INVALIDS

COPIES FREE.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture, and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long-standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases. Every subject that bears on health and human happiness receives attention in its pages; and the many questions asked by ailing persons and invalids who have despaired of a cure are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all who are in need of medical advice. No similar work has ever been published. Every sick or ailing person should have it.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple and effective road to health, vigor and bodily energy.

Electric Belts and all curative appliances are treated upon; all about them—which are genuine, which are bogus. Belts on thirty days' trial (?) and other fallacies reviewed. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. THE REVIEW is now in its ninth year of publication. Complete specimen copies mailed FREE for 5 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address, naming this paper,

Publishers REVIEW,
1164 Broadway, NEW YORK.

☞ Apply now or preserve our address.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE

UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c. Awarded GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., Pullman Palace Car Co., &c. Mf'd only by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO., GLOUCESTER, MASS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. ☞ Sample Tin Can by Mail, 25c.

DISEASES OF MEN.

Founded 1863 for special treatment of Private Diseases: — Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Varicocele, Impotence, Distressing Losses, and all forms of Nervous Debility treated upon the results of a quarter of a century's successful practice. Remedies do not interfere with diet or business. Medicine sent everywhere. "Treatise" sent on receipt of three 2-c. stamps. Separate offices. Diseases of men exclusively. *Advice free.* Hours 9 to 9. Sundays 2 to 4. 123 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio. DR. CLEGG

☞ *Back entrance on Noble St., off Seneca St.*

OUR CLUB LIST

We have arranged to club the BLADE with either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With BLADE
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 20
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 20
New York Ledger	3 00	3 25
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 10
Scientific American	3 20	3 60
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 00
Am. Bee Journal	1 00	1 85
Rural New Yorker (with seeds)	2 00	2 80
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake	3 00	3 40
St. Nicholas	3 00	3 50
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 05
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 05	2 05
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 50
Our Little Ones	1 50	2 20
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 30
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 20
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 05
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 40
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2 50	3 00
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 05
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 55
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 40
The Century	4 00	4 50
St. Louis Magazine	1 50	1 75

We stipulate that we must receive AT THE SAME time one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other paper ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, or even to the same postoffice.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

DR. CLARKE

NO FEE!! UNTIL BETTER } ESTABLISHED 1851. CHICAGO, ILL. } 186 South CLARK ST.

The Regular, Old-Established PHYSICIAN & SURGEON is still treating with the greatest SKILL AND SUCCESS ALL PRIVATE, NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES YOUNG MEN, MIDDLE-AGED MEN and all persons who by their own acts of Imprudence or Folly at any period of life have brought upon themselves, the evil effects following closely upon the heels of transgression of the laws of nature, should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. Remember! Nervous diseases (with or without dreams) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. ☞ It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

☞ The terrible poisons of Syphilis and all bad blood and skin diseases, completely eradicated without mercury. Remember that this one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations.

☞ All unnatural discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. No experiments. Both sexes consult confidentially. Age and experience important. A written guarantee of cure given in every case undertaken.

☞ Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous, and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own case. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Offices and parlors private. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 8 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address:

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.
186 So. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.